THE CALLS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK

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THE CALLS OF
NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK

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CHARLES S. ROMANES (ii)

THE CALLS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK

THEIR PASTON CONNECTIONS AND DESCENDANTS

BY

CHARLES S. ROMANES

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR BY
T. AND A. CONSTABLE
PRINTERS TO HIS MAJESTY
1920

1135793

THE CALLS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK, THEIR PASTON CONNECTIONS AND DESCENDANTS

The Calls of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cornwall are an old English family who have taken part in many political and ecclesiastical struggles that have occurred in Britain. They came prominently into notice during the Wars of the Roses, the Reformation, and the Cromwellian period. They thus shared in the disputes, struggles, fortunes, and sufferings of the party whose cause they espoused.

The editor of these Memorials has in his possession a copy of a manuscript account of the Norfolk family written by Martin Call on 27th May 1751 at Balshagray, in the parish of Govan in Scotland, now forming part of Partick and Govan, and also Martin Call's autobiography, both of which he acquired through his great-grandmother, Lucy Call, once of Alnwick, afterwards of St. Petersburg, daughter of James Call, Alnwick, and granddaughter of Martin Call.

While printing these two manuscripts for private circulation among his relatives and friends, the editor has added an account of Martin Call's ancestors, descendants, and connections collected by him from every available source. To add to any interest he has awakened by this narrative he has illustrated his work by portraits and views.

It is probably futile to attempt to explain the origin of the name of Call. It has been suggested that it was Welsh and meant 'clever,' or was a species of cap of network for the head. Kall in Welsh meant crafty or cunning. Calla in Anglo-Saxon was a man and Kall Koul an island. (D. E. Davy's *Suffolk Collection*, British Mus. Addl. MSS. 19160.) But all these suggestions are scarcely beyond the region of conjecture. We think that it has a common origin with such names as Cole, Cale, Cally, Callow, upon which we cannot throw any light unless it is from the simple Celtic word, Coil, which means 'wood.'

THE MSS. OF MARTIN CALL

It having pleased the Almighty to bless me with long life and more than common health and strength for my years (being now in my 76th year) and having outlived all my relations that I know of, of my name, and having out of 12 children, but 3 sons left (Martin, James and Thomas) and they ignorant of their family and none other left to inform them, I think it highly my duty to give them a short Memorial of it.

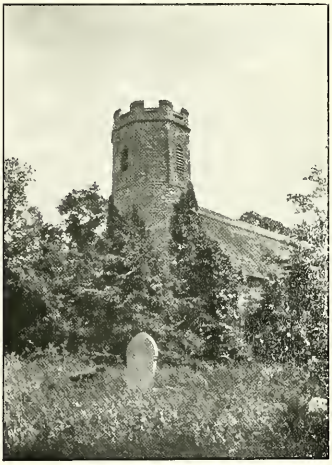
I had it from my father John Call, and he from his father Martin Call and other relatives confirming the same, and they by Tradition from Father to son, that we are originally Saxons, our very name confirming it, Call being the Saxon word for *bald* (as in their language *Kaelth Cop* for bald pate), and that we came in with the Saxons in the 8th Century; that we were then three brothers, the one settling in the Highlands of Scotland (from whence we presume the McCalls, the McAuleys and McCallas, in their Highland way of writing the name, proceeds). The word *Mac* which a great part of the Highland gentlemen continue to prefix to their surnames, is in great esteem with them, all pretending to high blood and ancient family, as the Ap^{s} (for Apshenking) the native Welsh Gentry and the O'^{s} (as O'Neil) for the native Irish Gentry.

Another brother settled somewhere in the west of England which I can give no account of, or ever heard tell of the name that way, only of one William Call, whose name I saw, signed to an Address to the parliament from Cornwall in King William's time.

The other brother settled in the north east part of England and chiefly in the County of Norfolk, from whence we proceed. And the furthest I can go back with any other authority than tradition, is from Richard Call of Backton, and his son John Call of Little Melton in Norfolk, Esq^{rs} who by a Daughter of the then Sir John Paston, Bart. (whose family came afterwards to be dignified with the noble Title of Earl of Yarmouth) had many sons, and among them my Greatgrandfather, Nicholas Call, his son and heir who lived in Lyn or Kings Lyn in Norfolk and had 9 sons, 8 of them being in arms with him and the rest of the inhabitants in defence of the town against that transcendant villain and infamous usurper, Oliver Cromwell, who with his arbitrary Sequestrations and other hellish devices found

PASTON CHURCH

LITTLE MELTON



MALTBY CHURCH (1919)

means to ruin my Greatgrandfather (though then a wealthy man) and all his posterity. Too many the like instances have we seen in these our days, of too many brave men, and great estates ruined for their (now mistaken) loyalty.

My Greatgrandfather died and his six sons, leaving only my Grandfather Martin Call and his two younger brothers, Robert who died Fellow of Peterhouse College in Cambridge and his younger brother, Nicholas, who died, leaving one son Thomas Call, who had an only daughter and she married to one Mr. Hawkins, by whom she had one son and two daughters, who are all with her since dead.

My Grandfather Martin Call practised Physick and Chirurgery in great repute, first in Swaffam Market in Norfolk, till Oliver's malice reached him, who for his Father's and Brothers' loyalty in Lynn, put him in prison, of which, by the help of *Aqua Fortis*, he got out then, but by a strict 'hue and cry' after him was taken and a second time confined, with an intent to hang him, but before his tryall came on, he made a second escape and got into Holland and there remained till the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second. When he returned he settled and opened an Apothecary's shop in Thetford, in Norfolk, and practised Physick and Chirurgery there with great success, and for his facetious conversation and genteel behaviour was taken up with the best in Town and Country. He married a daughter of [Sir Robert] Wright Esq^{re} a Justice of Peace of Sandy [Santon] Downham near Thetford, by whom he had only my Uncle Martin Call, whom he brought up to his own business, and my Father, John Call.

My Uncle Martin died and left two sons, Martin, who died young, and John, who went off and was not heard tell of when I left England, nor since by all the enquiries I could make. My Uncle also left three daughters, who married in the neighbourhood of Thetford.

My Father John Call married Mary Cannon [or Canham] a daughter of Geo. Cannon of Swaffam Market aforesaid, of a family of better blood there than fortune, by whom he had me, my brother George, and four sisters, who are dead childless, so that I am with my three sons the only males left of that formerly worthy name to hand it down to future ages, that I can hear tell of.

N.B.—This same John Call of Little Melton, Esq^{re} lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when she sent out her heralds-at-Arms throughout England to examine and try what tytle every Gentleman

had to the coat of arms they then pretended to. In their Norfolk circuit, they minetted down and ascertained this same John Call of Little Melton, Esq^re^ in Norfolk bearing the same coat of arms we now bear, and have done ever since, from Father to Son, to be his undoubted right and title, and was then reputed to be a man worth upwards of three thousand pounds sterling a year, which was as much thought of then as £5000 nowadays.

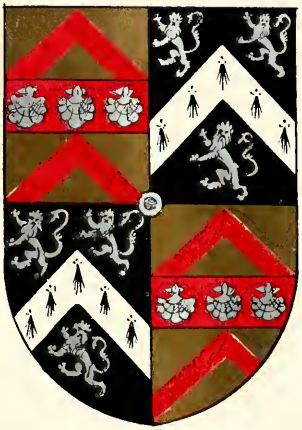
So much for the Antiquity of our Family, being according to Tradition from Father to Son above nine hundred years standing at 1751, we coming in the year 820 or there about: and that we are the elder branch, I have sufficiently proved that for more than 200 years past. That before these 200 years there were younger brothers branching out which was not my business to take notice of, if there were any alive my design being only to filch out the elder branch. I was acquainted with some of their posterity and one or two of their ancient Men, who allowed us to be the elder branch as I have proved, and heirs to that estate at Little Melton, if Oliver had not ruined it, and consequently left us nothing but the wide world to seek our bread in. (Signed) M. CALL.

BALSHAGRAY, *27th May* 1751.

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Since I have given an account of our Family in general I think a short account of my life in particular, with the several changing scenes thereof, will not be unacceptable to my own Children.

1676. Upon a sunday about midnight on the 16th day of April 1676 I was born; and as I grew up my Father took especial care of my education, kept me close to school first through the English, next to the Latin School, and when I had attained a reasonable proficiency
1693. in Latin and Greek, at the age of 17 years, and in the year 1693, admitted me a student in Caius College, Cambridge, in order to qualify me either for Divinity, Civil Law or Physick, as my own genius should lead me. There I kept close till the long Vacation of the year 1696 that I went down to Thetford to make my Mother a visit, my Father dying the year before, to my unspeakable loss, for want of his advice in particular. From Thetford I went to Norwich and Yarmouth, to visit two relations of my own name Richard Call,



Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London (C.15.p.3)

L. A. Lindsay. Norroy
18. November 1919

a grocer in Tombland Norwich, and Andrew Call his elder brother, Minister of Mautby near Yarmouth, who proposed his niece to me for a wife, his brother Richard's daughter (and with his consent too) of between 11 and 12 years of age, and the only child they had between them, and she as fond of me. I accepted of the offer, and the marriage was to be consummated in the year 1697, when I had taken my Bachelor of Arts degree. After that I returned to College, and pursued my studies for my degree, till the latter end of that year 1696.

When the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Williamson, being ap- 1696.
pointed by King William, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, with the Earls of Pembrook and Jersey, for his treaty of peace with the French at Reswick, near the Hague in Holland, out of his great love and respect for my Father, sent for me from College, to be one of the chief of his Retinue, which was very magnificent, with a design to show me so much of the world, and to qualify me for some handsome Post or business at Court at his Return. In the month of May 1697, we sailed for Holland, and in the month of September following, the peace was concluded. During the treaty he employed me close in entering all his despatches, memorials and minets of whatever passed in conferences private or publick, with the foreign Ambassadors. Soon after the conclusion of the peace, my lords Pembrook and Jersey were recalled and Sir Joseph being ordered to continue, he lessened the bulk of his retinue, and only kept me and another extraordinary. During my stay there (unhappily for me) my Cousins Richard and Andrew Call died, and the mother of my little espoused wife, and her mother's mother, being both Presbyterians, had yoked her with one of their Sect, who was to the man that married her a £3000 Ster. fortune. In the month of April 1699, Sir Joseph 1699.
was called home, when pressing the king and treasury hard for the rest of his Salary due when abroad, and they not answering him to his expectation, he cast out with them both, and that lost him his interest at Court, and me my preferment. Yet he continued me in his family till the year 1701, when he died and left me mourning; and 130 pound Sterling legacy. I continued with his Lady the Lady Catherine O'Brien (by her former husband, the Earl of Thomond's eldest son, of Ireland, who left her a three thousand pound Sterling a year jointure) one year, and in that time I had an invitation from my Tutor and the College to accept of a Junior Fellowship which

is the first step to better preferment there, but could not accept of it at that time. But I forgot in due order of time, that in October 1699 at my return from Holland I went down to College and took my Bachelor of Arts Degree.

1702. In the year 1702, the then Earl of Winchilsea being appointed by Queen Anne to go as her Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of Hanover and Zell, my lady recommended me to his Lordship for that Embassy. I went with him as Major Domo, or head servant, and had with me letters of Credit recommending me to the Princess Sophia for preferment under her Highness, which she accepted of. Then I stood in my own light; I liked not the Court, excused myself, and came away with the honour of kissing her hand only.

1703. In the year 1703 my Lord was recalled home, when he took me down with him to his seat in Eastwell in Kent, whose situation together with his Lordships good humour so charmed me, that I enlisted myself a domestic in that noble family. His lordship was deputy Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle under Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's Spouse, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and employed me as his Secretary, which would have been a Small Estate to me, had he continued any time in those Posts: but up Whig, down Tory, away went his Lordship and Secretary both together. I continued in his Service as a domestic till the year 1706, when he made me his land Steward, to lett, sell and manage that part of his Estate near Eastwell of about 3000 pounds Ster. a year, on which with the salary, benefit of drawing up leases and other allowed perquisites, I throve well. For two years before I had been courting a young gentlewoman, the only child and heiress to Mr. Robert Gambell of Knightsbridge, near Hyde Park Corner, London, and one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. I made sure of her and her mother, but her father would not consent, though a great croney of mine, but before the year 1706 her mother died and soon after her father, who upon his deathbed willed me to her. Soon after her father's death she wrote to me at Eastwell, telling me of the loss of her father, and that she should be glad to see me when I came to town. I answered her that then I had a farm to sell, which before all points could be settled would take up a month's time. In that time she fell sick, and deferred making her Will, till I should come over. She growing weak and being pressed hard by her friends about her, to do it before she died. She ordered an

Express to me, to come away immediately, which I did and when I came it was too late, for she was speechless and died three hours after. At which time I lost my second miss, and with her a clear Estate of 200 pounds a year, as her own Aunt and friends that were waiting on her told me, she designed for me, and which went away to her father's heir at law, Mr. Swan, a Gentleman in Saffron Walden, Cambridgeshire, a far off Relation, that neither she nor her father had any respect for. After this second disappointment, I turned my eye upon my present dear Wife an only child and heiress of Mr. James Hodges of Ashford in Kent, whom I married on the 29th November 1709. At which time between us, we made up a thousand pounds Ster. clear money, of which I put into my lord's hands 650 pounds Ster. at interest till the day of his death, which was in the year 1712, when to our great loss and surprise, his lordship dying intestate out came so many judgments and executions, to take place before bonds and simple contracts that swept away all his personal estate, and the next heir his real estate, that nothing was left for poor Martin, or a great many others, but the Dogg to hold or ever will be there [?].

After my lord died and in the year 1712, with the 350 pounds left, by friends' advice, I took up the trade of Hop planting. At that I drove till the year 1718 with ill success, till I had spent all, obliged to quit and in debt to boot. 1712.

In the year 1718 I removed to London, where I wrote in the Council Office occasionally, as a supernumery Clerk, till the month of September 1719. 1718.

That Mr. Southwell his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Kingdom of Ireland, took me with him to Ireland, and placed me a receiver and manager of an Estate of his there of more than 1000 pound a year, an honourable post there which to keep up with some credit, cost me more money than he allowed of, that angered him and we parted. 1719.

In the year 1723 I came from Ireland to Scotland and there at Saltcoats fell in with Robinson & Co., Tacksmen of the Coal and Salt Works there, where I served as Grieve and Clerk to both Works till the year 1729, when the works for a time gave up, that they recommended me to the Laird of Scotstoun, whom I served till his work grew low, that I went one year to Mr. Scott's work, and in the year 1743 he recommended me to Mr. Craufurd's Work, whom I 1723. 1729.

served as Grieve or Clerk to his Coal Work, till it went down, and am still serving him occasionally with writing to this very day 27th May 1751 and hope to continue so till better business offers, of which, I have some distant view. (Signed) M. CALL.

BALSHAGRAY, 27*th May* 1751.

You will see by the foregoing account the several changing scenes of my Life for 58 years, from the year 1693, that I first set out to work for myself, wherein you will observe that the Sunshine of Prosperity went down at my birth and the thick clouds of Adversity ensued. That I had many benign aspects and as many malignant oppositions as any man of my time and station, I had often a sight of the land of Canaan, but am not allowed to enjoy it.

The sure foundation I laid for honourable preferment in College, or in my little wife with a £3000 fortune was lost by a fair prospect of greater preferment under Sir Joseph Williamson.

Under my Lord Winchilsea, change of Government lost me my advantageous post, and untimely death (for me) my 650 pounds in his lordship's hands, and my second miss with an Estate of 200 pounds a year, and my own folly, my preferment at Hanover and Ireland.

More than I minetted down in the foregoing account, with as fair a prospect, I attempted twice at a farm and last of all at a Coal work, in hopes of a sure retreat from service, and being my own master in my old age (service being no inheritance) but was obliged at last to quit, and with great loss. So that by an overruling power I find myself doomed to servitude and to die poor at last, and to my greatest grief, to the loss of my own dear Children by the death of Mrs. Hawkins who played the unnatural Jade at last contrary to all her fine promises and duty. For in her alone I laid my scheme to be able one day or other to clear off all my engagements with you, which sticks too close to my honest heart.

BALSHAGRAY

Balshagray, where Martin Call wrote his MSS., was then a mere hamlet; now it forms part of Glasgow, and the lands are covered by villas, tenements, public buildings, and shipbuilding yards. The

MARTIN CALL
(1676-1767)

district is now Partick, and the long street called Dumbarton Road runs through it. Scottish records supply a good deal of information regarding the early history of Balshagray.

In the Episcopal Register of Glasgow, vol. i. 9. 11, we find that David I. in 1136 gave to the See, at the dedication of the restored cathedral, certain lands 'in terra illa in Perdeyk' which would cover Partick, Scotstoun, and Balshagray. Balshagray certainly formed part of the prebend which Herbert, the second Bishop, erected into Govan parish when David in 1147 granted the whole of Govan to the Church.

Balshagray is first mentioned in the Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow (1509-1570) which is in the handwriting of the Beatons and Archbishop Dunbar. The Rental contains thirty-nine entries relating to Balshagray.

When on 29th July 1587 the thirds of the Benefices were annexed by the Crown, the lands of Balshagray again appear. A series of Crown Charters follow. The first grant was to Bishop David Cunningham. Strange to say, eight lairds in succession got into financial difficulties, and an interesting list of transmissions may be constructed from the Records.

The lands of Scotstoun extended to 498 acres and Balshagray to 432 acres.

Martin Call mentions in his autobiography that he was employed in 'Craufurd's Work.' We find that on 8th October 1720 Walter Gibson, with consent of his Trustees, sold the lands of Balshagray, Hindland, and Balgray to Matthew Crawford, Merchant in Glasgow. Martin also refers to him as the laird of Scotstoun. Matthew Crawford, some time between the years 1729 and 1741, by a Bond of Interdiction conveyed the lands of Scotstoun to his eldest son William Crawford. He was twice married, first to Agnes Stewart of Torrance, by whom he left an only child who married Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland. By his second marriage to Esther Fletcher, heiress portioner of Cranston and daughter of Esther Cunningham of Enterkine, he had seven sons and one daughter. William Crawford was owner not only of Scotstoun, but of Balshagray, Hindland, and Balgray. He married Mary Murdoch. Scotstoun he sold to Richard and Alexander Oswald, whose descendants still own it, but he retained Balshagray until his death and enriched it by improving the lands, opening up coal pits, and engaging in other undertakings.

He died insolvent. His ropework, ships, weaving factory, and other assets were disposed of to meet his liabilities, and the estate of Balshagray was purchased by Messrs. Oswald on 25th July 1759. He left an only son, Peter Crawford, who died without issue, and two daughters, Ann and Esther.

It has been said that three brothers called Calle came from Saxony about 700 or 800 A.D. and settled, one in Scotland, the ancestor of the MacCalls, one in Norfolk, and the third in Cornwall (Gilbert's *Survey of Cornwall*, vol. i. p. 576), but this statement is probably only a repetition of what Martin Call wrote, and hardly carries us beyond the region of conjecture.

The earliest reference to the name Call that we have found in the Records is in the year 1199 (10 Richard I.), when Humphrey Calle appears as an attorney for Henry, son of William de Nutle in an action against Nicholas de Smalland. (*Rotuli Curiæ Regis.*, Co. Essex.)

In 1262 (46 Henry III.) Walter de Calle, Canon of Westminster, appears for Thomas, Abbot of Begeham, against Alexander, son of Simon, concerning land in Freston. (Sussex Feet of Fines, file 22, No. 4.) In an undated Deed [*temp.* Edw. I.] Thomas de Cali is mentioned as Rector of Bradenham. (Hist. MSS. Com. Report, 1914, vol. 105, p. 327.)

In an inquisition at Bedford, 20 Edw. I. (26th November 1291) (Cal. of Inquis., 1219-1307, No. 2329), reference is made to a Richard Calle in the following abstract: Henry de Mersinton, Rector of Meperteshale, Roger de Stowe, Chaplain, Henry le Clerk, etc., and others unknown, came to dawn on Saturday before Midsummer 19 Edw. I. (23rd June 1291) with a cart and two horses to a place called Christemasscroft and there mowed the headlands (chevessas) belonging to Nicholas de Meperteshale and put the grass in the cart. Then there came Richard Calle, Nicholas's hayward (messor) who desired to take the horses from the cart. John le Keu the Rector's servant, defended the cart with bow and arrows and in the quarrel which arose Richard, to avoid death, struck John on the head near the left ear with a hazelwood stick, so that he died immediately. Richard fled at once and it was so early that he could not be arrested. The Jury say that he did not commit the act at any one's procurement or command but simply as hayward to defend his master's rights.

On 28th October 1298 (26 Edw. I.) Walter de Calle near Brestolle

came on Saturday before G[eoffrey] de Norton and the Chamberlains and confessed his absolute ignorance of the Customs of the City, and he was attached by one dagger, a bacinet for a man's head, a costret (a vessel for holding wine) and four knives, which pledges were restored to him on account of his inadvertence on condition that it shall not occur again under penalty of losing all his goods, etc., and that he will put himself in the freedom of the city. (Guildhall, Letter-book B.)

2nd February 1307/8 (1 Edw. II.) Walter atte Calle and others sureties for certain aldermen bound to the Sheriff in 3 casks of wine for trespass and rescue of 3 hackneys. (Guildhall, Letter-book C.)

We next find references to the family in the Suffolk Lay Subsidies, and can locate them definitely in Waldingfeld Magna and Parva, and thereafter in Framlingham, both in Suffolk.

In the Suffolk Green-books, No. ix. vol. ii. (printed), we find in Babergh hundred, among the Subsidy returns of 1327, that Willmo Calle paid Vs. for the villata of Waldingfeld Parva, and Galfrido Calle XVIIId. for the villata of Waldingfeld Magna; while Walter Calle paid XVId. for the villata of Barewe (Barrow) in Thingo hundred, and Radulphus Calle XVIIId. for the villata of Hoxne cum Denham in the hundred of Hoxne.

William Calle was the father of Hugh Calle, who on Friday after the feast of the Purification B.V.M., 23 Edw. III. (1350), conveyed to his brother Geoffrey Calle and Robert Pr . . . [obliterated] all his lands, etc., which he had by the gift of his father, William Calle, in Great and Little Waldingfeld. (*Bodleian Charters*, Suffolk, 409.)

Geoffrey Calle and Matilda his wife held lands in Magna and Parva Waldyngfeld in 15 Edw. III. (1342). (Suffolk Feet of Fines.) Geoffrey Calle was probably the eldest son, for as early as 1327/8 (1 Edw. III.) he appears in a Subsidy Roll for Norfolk as paying a tax of 10d. in Mundesley. In the same Roll Simon Calle pays 10d. and Gilbert Calle pays 2s. in South Repps.

In 1337 (10 Edw. III.) John, son and heir of Thomas de Aldham of Little Waldingfeld, remits and quitclaims to Geoffrey Calle and Matilda his wife all right in a piece of land in Little Waldyngfeld called 'Padebroklaund.' Dated the Saturday after the feast of St. Valentine. (*Bodleian Charters*, Suffolk, 405.)

In 1327 John Calle pays one shilling and eightpence tax of a 20th for the Villat de Aldynbourn, while in 1332 Hawysia Call and

Rogo Calle each paid one shilling. (*Sussex Subsidies*, Sussex Record Society.)

In 1333 (6 Edw. III.) John, Cadwaller, Adam, Gernagious, William, and Rodger Calle are referred to in the Lay Subsidies of Norfolk in Wapol, Tirington, Stanhobe, Snetisham, and Eymyngham, hundred of Frethbrigg.

In 1351 John de Cogglestall was appointed to arrest Richard Calle and others, Carpenters in Finchingfeld, who had been taken by the Sheriff of Essex to repair Hertford Castle and who after taking the King's wages withdrew without licence. (Patent Rolls, 1351.)

On 8th October 1370 Reignold Calle obtained a grant from the King of the Provostship of the Collegiate College of Chesmeye in the Diocese of Exeter. (Patent Rolls, 8th October 1370.)

In 1381 Walter Calle pays eleven shillings Poll tax, in Barrow, Hundred of Thyngoe (Suffolk Lay Subsidies, 4 Rich. II.).

In 1383 we find a Robert Calle presented to the Free Chapel of Foxfleet, Southcave, Co. York, and to the Chapel of Borwardesley, diocese of Hereford. (Patent Rolls, 6 Rich. II., Part i. memb. 31.)

In 1396 John Calle of Leyham is referred to. (Suffolk Feet of Fines, 39 Edw. III.)

In 1401/2 John Calle was one of the Jurors at the Inquisition held before Thomas Gurney, Escheater for the County of Suffolk, to settle the marriage portion of Blanche, eldest daughter of the King (Henry IV.). (Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids, 1284-1431, p. 104.)

On 16th November 1407 Thomas Caule was appointed Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Ipswich. (Patent Rolls, Henry IV., 1405-1408.)

There was a Thomas Call, Rector of the Parish of St. Michael's, Bassyngeshalle (Basinghall), London, about the same period, whose will was proved in 1437. (Commissary Court Records, Somerset House.) He was probably the same person.

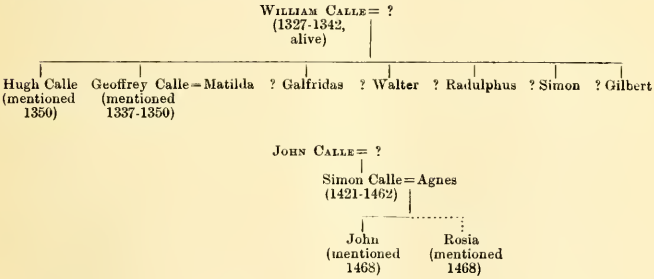
In 1411 Richard Puddesey of ——, Co. Yorks., claimed an animal worth 40s. from Robert Calle of Rycall who unjustly detained it. (Da Banco Rolls.)

On 6th December 1420 (8 Henry V.) Simon Calle and Agnes his wife purchased a garden, two crofts, and a certain way adjacent in Little Waldyngfeld. The following is an abstract of the nuncupative will of Simon Calle of Waldyngfeld made at Preston on 15th July 1462: He gave to his son and heir John Calle all his lands, tenements, etc.,

with the appurtenances, lying in Great and Little Waldyngfield and Mildyng in the County of Suffolk and the residue of his lands, etc., together with seven bushels on the common feast days, to his executor, viz. aforesaid son John Calle, Witnesses John Smyth of Bury St. Edmunds, gentleman, Richard Alisandyr, Thomas Hagown, Thomas Brown, and Thomas Legg. Probate granted to the Executor in 1462. (Bury St. Edmunds Register, fol. 3146.) John Calle sold these lands to Robert Appulton and Mary his wife, and to John and Robert Mounteney in 1523 (14 Henry VIII.) for ten marks. (Suffolk Feet of Fines, Easter, file 259, bundle 39.)

On 18th March 1468 Rosia Calle and John Calle are mentioned as holding property in Little Waldyngfeld. (*Bodleian Charters*, Suffolk, 459.)

From the foregoing notes we construct the following tree of this Waldyngfeld family:



From this John Calle ii. we believe the Framlingham family sprung, with whom we shall now deal, assuming that this John and a son of his named John are the persons referred to in our notes from the Records. It is remarkable that concurrent with the disappearance of the family from Waldyngfeld they appear at Framlingham.

Nicholas Calle is mentioned in a Muster Roll in 1458 (Records of Norwich, vol. i. p. 407), and Thomas Calle was a Bailiff of Framlingham in 1493 (8 Henry VII.). (Hawes, *History of Framlingham.*)

In Early Chancery Proc. (vol. iii., Bundle 128, No. 47, date 1486-1493) we find a William Hester gave to John Hester his son and Agnes his wife a tenement and thirty-three acres of land in the parish of

Assheton, Co. Oxford, to them and their heirs for ever. John Hester died and Agnes married Thomas Calle, whereupon William Hester refused to give up the deeds to Calle and his wife, who asked for a writ of subpœna against him.

In Davy's *Suffolk Collection*, vol. xx. (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 19096) there are a number of deeds relating to lands in Framlingham, and the following references appear relating to Calls :

1453 (31 Henry VI.). John Calle a witness.

1465 (4 Edward IV.). John Calle obtains a charter from Edward Ballis of certain lands in Framlingham.

1473 (12 Edward IV.). John Calle, a witness.

1476 (15 Edward IV.) and 1485 (2 Richard III.). John Calle, a witness.

1487 (2 Henry VII.). John Calle makes an indenture.

1515 (6 Henry VIII.). A John Calle is mentioned for the last time.

1516 (7 Henry VIII.). Nicholas and Robert Calle mentioned.

1543 (34 Henry VIII.). John, George, and Nicholas Calle mentioned in Indenture.

1551 (4 Edward VI.). Robert Calle, gentleman, mentioned.

1573 (15 Elizabeth). George and John Calle of Framlingham mentioned.

From the above notes it would appear that there was a John Call in Framlingham from 1453 till at least 1487, a Nicholas and Robert in 1516, a John, George, and Nicholas in 1543, a Robert in 1551, and a George and a John in 1573.

Putting together these names with the detailed notes we have collected, we are able to construct a fairly accurate genealogical tree of this Framlingham family.

From the following abstract of Proceedings in Chancery it is clear that Robert Call, the son of John ii., had a son John iii., who had a son John iv. :

John Calle of Framlinghame, Suffolk, Grocer (Plaintiff).

Robert Calle, deceased, grandfather of above, was seised of an estate of inheritance of lands and Tenements in Framlingham and Kelsalle in Suffolk, who in his lifetime left the said premises to Margarett his wife, at her death to John Calle father of said Orator (John Calle) and his heirs. ' Which said John Calle alsoe dyed lyvinge the said Margarett his mother and also lyvinge Rose [Barkeley] then the wyfe of the said John Calle the father, being mother unto yor.

Lordshippes said Orator, wch. said Margarett alsoe shortly after dyed.' After whose death the said Rose claimed all the said landes of the late Robt. Calle whereof her late husband John Calle was seised. For 'quiet sake' John Calle (Orator) put the matter to Arbitration and it was agreed he should pay to the said Rose the sum of eleven nobles during her life in consideration of all her interests in the said estate, which he did. Since which the said Rose married Rycherd Coytmer, clerk, who agreed to discharge and acquit the said John Calle from the yearly payment of three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence during the life of the said Rycherd, and by a further agreement John Calle should stand solely bound in the sum of forty pounds. Later, Coytmer denied this agreement and still claimed the yearly payment of £3, 13s. 4d. and John Calle (Orator) petitioned he should answer the premises in the Court of Chancery. (Chancery Proceedings, 1558/79, Series ii., Bundle 41.) No date, answer missing.

John Calle of Framlingham Castle, as he is sometimes designated, appears to us to have had the following children:

(1) John ii., probably the eldest, of whom hereafter.
(2) Regnold, a cleric, whose will we record and who was Clerk of Ipswich and died in 1509. He was brother to Richard Calle mentioned in his will.
(3) Margaret, also mentioned therein.
(4) Richard of Bacton (Martin's ancestor).
(5) Nicholas, with whose descendants we shall hereinafter deal.
(6 and 7) Daughters who married John Montgomery and —— Courtnall, both referred to in Regnold's will.
(8) A daughter who married —— Well.

John Calle ii. had two sons at least:

(1) Nicholas, who married Christine —— and died 1525. His will is dated 20th April 1525.
(2) Robert, of whom hereafter.

Nicholas had the following children:

(1) John, who held lands in Framlingham in 1553 and was in Thetford in 1560.
(2) Francis, under the age of twenty-two in 1522.
(3) George, married Elizabeth Tomlinson, sister of Gabriel Tomlinson. She afterwards married (2) John Laughter, and died before 1558. George Calle died 1552, of whom hereafter.

(4) Philip, who was a legatee of Dr. W. Calle.

Philip Calle married Helen ——, who afterwards married John Leverington, by whom he had :

(1) Philip, baptised 20th September 1634.

(2) Frances, baptised 16th May 1631.

Philip died at Wymondham, 27th August 1634.

' Old Mother Calle,' probably his mother, died 12th May 1630. These baptisms and deaths are recorded in Wymondham Church Register.

Philip Calle resided in Wymondham where he acquired a property, according to the Feet of Fines of Norfolk (Bundle 463), when a final agreement was made in the King's Court at Westminster in the Octave of Michaelmas, 10 Charles I., before the King's Justices there, between Philip Call, plaintiff, and Henry Castleton, clerk, and Katherine his wife, deforciants, of one messuage and one garden in Wymondham, whereof a plea of Covenant was summoned between them in that Court, that is, that Henry and Katherine have acknowledged the same to be the right of Philip as of their gift and have remised and quitclaimed the same for themselves and their heirs to Philip and his heirs. And moreover for themselves and the heirs of Henry have granted to warrant Philip and his heirs therein against the said Henry and Katherine and the heirs of Henry for ever. For which grant, fine, etc., Philip has given Henry and Katherine £60 Stg.

(5) Nicholas, died 1525/7.

(6) Ann.

(7) Elizabeth.

(8) John ii.

Of these four we have obtained no further information.

Robert Calle of Framlingham married Elizabeth ——. He is probably the nephew Robert Calle referred to in Regnold Call's will. His will was proved 20th October 1520. We shall dispose of his descendants before reverting to the family of Nicholas his elder brother. He had the following family :

(1) John iii. of Framlingham Castle, yeoman, married Rose Barkeley, who afterwards married Richard Coytmer, clerk. In the octave of Hilary, 33 Henry VIII. (1541/2), he sold for £20 to George Calle and Francis Pulham a messuage, a shop, and three acres of pasture in Framlingham ; and on the

morrow of Holy Trinity, 3 Edw. VI. (1549), he sold there four acres of pasture called 'John Yorke's close' for £20 to Thomas Burton, gent. (Suffolk Feet of Fines.) In the Octave of Hilary, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557/8), John Calle and Rose his wife sold for £40 to Thomas Sayre four acres of land and one acre of meadow in Pulham. (Suffolk Feet of Fines.) His will was proved 30th May 1560. Under this settlement he gave to his wife all his property in Framlingham and Hyngham, Norfolk, as well as his shop in Harleston, Norfolk. By his wife Rose he had :

(1) John Calle iv., gent., grocer, married Margaret Lamb of Yarmouth.

(2) Mary, baptised 26th December 1576, buried 2nd February 1576/7.

John Calle iv. was Under-Sheriff of Framlingham in 1560/1. Fifteen days after Holy Trinity, 4 Eliz. (1562), he sold twenty-two acres of land, etc., at Framlingham Castle to Thomas Sanford for £80 ; at Easter, 7 Eliz. (1565), he sold twelve acres of meadow and timber at Framlingham Castle to Edward Nuttell for £40 ; and at Easter, 10 Eliz. (1568), he sold 7½ acres of wood there to John Dryver for £20. He was buried 8th October 1615.

Mary Calle married Thomas Powes of Framlingham.

(2) Alice Calle, married Henry Bacon, Alderman of Norwich. She died 1573. By her husband, who predeceased her, she had :

(1) Briante, married Margaret, died before 1573.

(2) Cecylye, married John Wylkinson.

(3) Alice, married Robert Yarham.

(4) Elizabeth, married Nicholas Sotherton who purchased the Little Melton estate from John Calle and had : (1) Henry Sotherton, (2) Alice Sotherton.

(5) Margaret, married Thomas Norgate.

Alice Bacon, by her will dated 1568, but signed 31st July 1573 and proved at Norwich, 22nd December 1573, was born at Framlingham Castle, Suffolk, and her husband at Barningham, Norfolk. Her three daughters were named her executrices, and the supervisor

was Anthony Style. In her will (which is very long) she mentions her fourth daughter who was married to Nicholas Sotherton, and to whom she left her house at Norwich. She left money to the poor of Norwich and Sallhouse, and for the repair of Framlingham Church and Sallhouse Church. She left a legacy of £5 to her brother John Calle iii. of Framlingham. To Mary Calle [his daughter], her goddaughter, wife of Thomas Powes of Framlingham, 3 yds. of worsteade and to John Rydall of Sallhouse a gold ring with a white headstone. John Calle iii. of Framlingham had also another daughter who married Christopher Aldred.

George Calle had the following children :

(1) Edward, who was born in 1552 and became Rector of Billingford *alias* Pyrleston, Norfolk, on 26th May 1587. In 1589 he compounded for the Rectory valued at £9 ; he was succeeded there on 6th March 1595. (Bishops' Certificates.)

(2) Anthony, married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Gosnolde, Esq. of Otley, Suffolk, of whom hereafter.

Anthony Calle had by his wife Dorothy Gosnolde :

(1) Robert Calle of Boyton, Suffolk, married (1) Jayne, daughter of William Starke of Woodbridge ; (2) 'Quinboro,' daughter of William Burrell and widow of William Herberd. She is called also Kinborough Burrell in the Burwell Pedigree in Davy's Collection (Addl. MS. 19121), and is there stated to have married John Herbert of Hollesley and to be the daughter of William Burwell of Sutton, Suffolk, Lord of the Manor of Fenn Hall there. She was baptised at Sutton.

Robert Calle is mentioned in the will of John Gosnolde of Shryblonde, Suffolk, who died in November 1554, in which he is called his 'servant' and to whom he bequeathed £20 and certain lands called Grannage and Heightfeld belonging to the late Abbey of Lybton. John Gosnold appears to have been the grandfather of Robert Calle's wife (Somerset House, Wills, 11 More). We have also traced the will of John Gosnolde of Ottley, proved 17th February 1511, who was evidently the father of this John Gosnolde (*Ibid.*, Fetiplace 6).

In Davy's Suffolk Collection, vol. x. (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 19086) we find :

'In Ottley hath for many generations lived a family of Gosnold. Colonel Robert Gosnold, Esq., is now living this year (1656). He

hath been a Captain in the army of King Charles against the Parliament and payd for his composition £600. He was sonne of Robert Gosnolde Esq. and of Anne daughter of Sir Lionell Tollemache, Kt. and Bart. Her second husband was Samuel Blumer (?) Haslet of Lowdham, Esq. Colonel Gosnold married Dorothie, daughter of the Lady Cornwallys by her first husband Dr. John Jegon, Bishop of Norwich. Robert Gosnold, great-grandfather of the Colonel, was a Justice of the Peace in Suffolk until the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in very good repute in his county.'

Robert Calle of Boyton's will was proved 13th December 1639. He left two daughters:

(1) Margaret, who married John Herbert, 5th January 1619/20.

(2) Frances, married Edward Alpe, 24th April 1631, and had the following children, Elizabeth, Frances, Herbert, and Martha Alpe. Edward Alpe held lands in Framlingham, and the family were wealthy.

The following deeds refer to Robert Calle:

> On the morrow of Trinity, 1620 (18 James I.), Robert Call, gent., and Kinburghe his wife and John Harberd [their daughter Margaret's husband] sold for £300 to Thomas Shawe, gent., and William Thompson, gent., one messuage, one cottage, 140 acres land, 10 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, 40 acres marsh, 10 acres alder-holt, and 140 acres field and wood in Hollisley, Boyton, and Tangham. (Suffolk Feet of Fines.) Fifteen days after Trinity, 1622 (20 James I.), Robert Calle sold to Wm. Brode and Rose his wife one messuage, one garden, three acres land, and one acre pasture in Saxmundham for £41 (*Ibid.*); and in the Octave of St. Hilary 1636/7 (12 Charles I.) Robert Calle and Kenbore his wife and Edward Alpe [their daughter Frances' husband] sold one messuage, one garden, and three acres land in Saxmundham to John Fenn for £41 (*Ibid.*).

Anthony Calle had, besides his eldest son, Robert Calle of Boyton:

(2) Francis of Framlingham, born 29th January 1570.

(3) Anthony, d.s.p.

(4) Mary, baptised 6th November 1575, at Coldenham.

(5) Dorothy, baptised at Hemingston, 28th July 1578.

(6) Margaret, baptised 8th November 1579, married Edmund Ferdan of Parham, Suffolk.

(7 and 8) Ann and Elizabeth, twins, baptised at Hemingston, 1st November 1581. Ann married (1) George Bewis of Finborough, Suffolk, (2) Ralph Hurrell of Bruisyard.

Anthony Calle, gent., and Dorothy his wife sold to Francis Warner, gent., at Michaelmas 1577/8 (19 and 20 Eliz.) (C.P. 26 (1), Bundle 173) 5 messuages, 5 gardens, 30 acres land, 12 acres meadow, 90 acres pasture, 12 acres wood, and 6 acres alder-halt with appurtenances at Framlingham Castle, Parham, and Parham Hacheson on the morrow of St. Martin for £240 sterling.

The following abstract from Exch. Augmentation Office, Miscell. Books, vol. 522, fols. 3-5, proves the relationship (brother) of George Calle to Philip Calle :

Edward Rows of Cranyfforthe, Suffolk. Orator.

Thomas Rows, his father deceased, died seized of ten acres of pasture in Framlyngham, Suffolk, which he had held for the last 32 years, and which ought at his death to belong to his son Edward. George Calle about ten years past entered into the premises claiming the same as copy-hold landes ' holden of the Lord Duke of Norff. as of his Manor of Framlingham.' Edward Rows denied they were ever part of the said Manor and that the Manor now belonged to the King by the attainder of the said Duke. George Calle claimed to hold the same by Copy of Court Roll, against which the Orator had no remedy by the Common Law, so requests that the King's most gracious Letters of Privy Seal be delivered to George Calle commanding him to appear in the King's High Court of Augmentations.

In answer George Calle said that the 10 acres were parcel of the Manor of Framlingham and copy-hold of the said Manor, and Philip Calle his brother held the said 10 acres by Copy of Court Roll, 31 Henry VIII., and surrendered it for his use. He denied that Thomas Rows died lawfully seized of the premises, etc. The result of these proceedings is not recorded.

Proceeding now with our argument with reference to Richard Calle's connection with the Framlingham family, we recall Clement Paston's contemptuous remark about his sister ' selling candles and mustard ' in Framlingham. (Paston Letters, No. 607.) Davy in his collection of documents relating to Suffolk makes the definite statement that Richard Calle was a shopkeeper at Framlingham, and bases this on Clement Paston's letter. Further, Richard Calle names his eldest son John very probably after his father. The

Chancery Proceedings quoted show also that John was a grocer. It does not follow that though a grocer he was not a comparatively wealthy man. He obtained a Charter of lands, in Framlingham in 1465 and made an Indenture in 1487. As we have tried to show, Richard was probably son of one John Calle and brother of another John Calle. He retired to Bacton, near Norwich, in later years, and did not carry on his father's business. It would seem that Robert, his nephew according to Regnold Calle's will, who is designed as a grocer, carried on this business after the death of John. Robert Calle also writes one of the Paston Letters (No. 358), presumably for Richard. Richard Calle had another brother Thomas whom he enfeoffed in certain lands, as mentioned in the following indenture:

Indenture dated 23rd July, 18 Edward IV. (*anno* 1478), in which Richard Calle, late of Norwich, gentleman, and Roger Best, citizen and alderman of Norwich, enfeoffed Thomas Calle, late of Framlingham, and Alicia Dagville, daughter of John Dagville, citizen of London, in certain messuages, lands, tenements, etc., with liberty of foldage, free bull and boar, rents, services, with other manorial rights and appurtenances, in the fields of Stowbardolff, Wynbotesham, Downham-Lythe, Walynton, Watlynton, Garbisthorpe, and Setch Lythe Parva, which they had by grant from John Pelly, Esq., by deed dated 7th August, 12 Edward IV. This was the settlement made on the intended marriage of the said Thomas Calle with the said Alicia Dagville, to them and their heirs. The said Thomas and Alicia subsequently, namely in 13 Henry VII., conveyed the same estate by fine to Nicholas Fincham, clerk. On 6th August 1478 (18 Edward IV.) Thomas Calle, who married Alice Dagville, acknowledged satisfaction at the Guildhall, London, for his wife's property. (Corporation of London Letter-book L, p. 156, footnote.)

An earlier entry in the City of London Letter-books shows that Alice Dagville's father was John Dagville, Surgeon of London.

On 10th March 1477/8 (18 Edward IV.) came William Witwange, Surgeon, Peter Pekham, John Pekham, John Mathewe, Mercers, and John Matterdale, Tailor, before the Mayor and Aldermen and entered into bond in the sum of £484, 16s. 4d. for the delivery into the Chamber by the said William Witwange of the sum of £133, 6s. 8d. and certain chattels to the use of John, Alice, and Thomas, children of John Dagville, late Surgeon, when they should come of age or marry.

There is a monumental brass in Norwich Cathedral bearing the following inscription :

> ' Orate pro anima Willi Calle
> qui obiit primo die Aprilis A°
> Dni M CCCC LXXX VIII cuis
> anime propricietur Deus.'

We have not been able to trace the connection of this person with Richard Calle, but the fact that Richard Calle named his second son William and made him a cleric points to the possibility that he was his uncle, and thus also the uncle of Reynold Calle, Clerk of Ipswich, the brother of Richard Calle.

We here insert Reynold Calle's will. It affords information regarding the family and some of their connections. He was vicar of Framlingham in 1501 (Green's *History of Framlingham*, pp. 27 and 28) to 1508 (Hawes' *History of Framlingham*), and died in 1509.

Will made at Ipswich, 28th January 1509. Proved in the P.C.C.

He bequeathed to the High Altar of Parish Church where he died, 3s. 4d., and a gown to the Mortuary ' to pray for me.'

To the High Altar of St. Margaret, Ipswich, 6s. 8d.

To the High Altar of St. Mary Tower, 6s. 8d.

To every Parish Priest and Curate in Ipswich, 6d., and every Priest, Religious and other secular being at Mass the day of his burial, 6d., with instructions to them to say Mass and pray for his soul, etc.

To one secular Priest 10 marks ' and an honest chambre for that year price 6s. 8d.' to pray for the ease of his soul immediately after his decease in the Church where his body shall be buried.

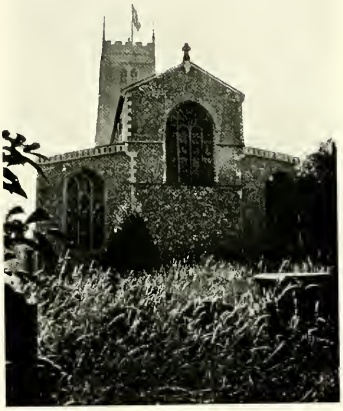
William Calle, fryor, to have 5 marks of the money that ' resteth in the hands of John Calle his brother my nevew,' that is £8, 13s. 4d., and some books. The residue of the £8, 13s. 4d. to be given to the said John Calle, nephew, on condition that he gives the said William Calle his brother the said 5 marks.

To the New College in Cambridge ' Abbot the Doctor upon the Derectall.'

To Margaret, his sister, his long black gown with the hood and ' a payr of shetes that I am wonte to lye yn myself not broken and my cobord at Westerfeld,' for her life and after her decease to go to Tomesyn the daughter of John Monngumbery ' my nephew ' and to

ST. MARGARET'S, KING'S LYNN

ST. MARGARET'S, KING'S LYNN (INTERIOR)



ST. MARY'S, WOODBRIDGE

ST. NICHOLAS'S, IPSWICH

ST. MARY-AT-THE-ELMS, IPSWICH

the said Tomesyn an old bed 'that I was wont to have at Westfeld' and £6 to her marriage. Remits the said John 5 marks that he (the sd. John) owes and 11s. paid for him 'tofforde.'

To Mawde Courtnall, 'my nece, the residue of the house that Willm. Courtnall should pay to me' and a 'covere cupp' gilt.

Bequeaths a Chalise to the Church with instructions to be remembered in the Bede Rolle every Sunday by name. To every place of 'freers' in Ipswich Kyrie Church and St. Peter, 3s. 4d., with instructions to say Mass for him, etc. To the house of Camsay, 3s. 4d. To Dame Elizabeth Wyngfeld, goddaughter, a nunn there, 10s. To the Nunns of Bresyard, 3s. 4d. To the place of Rodelyngfeld, 3s. 4d. To the 'Chanonys' of Buttleye, 10s., with instructions to pray for his soul. To Thomas Awdeley, godson, the money that his father owes to R. Calle. To Reignold Bernard, godson, 10s. To Reignold Otwey, 3s. 4d. To Reignold Bisshop, godson, 10s. To Reignold Danneroy of Westurfeld, godson, 3s. 4d. To Robert Calle, nephew, a 'weye of salte' and 3 silver 'sponys,' 11s. and 'one of my gowns.' To the Nunns of Bunngaye, one weye of salt. To the Prioress, 2s.; to lady Page, 20d. To the other Nunns of the same place, 3s. 4d. evenly divided among them. To Thomas Bacon, godson, 10s.; 'to the norse there, 10s.; to Johane, servant there, 3s. 4d. To Beele, servant there, 3s. 4d.

To Thomas Monngomery, godson, 10s. To Kateryn Monngomery, niece, 5 marks to her marriage, the best 'womanys girdell and a pleyn goblet silver' and 3 silver spoons. To Elizabeth Well, niece, 10s., a gowne and the hood, one weye of salt, a little goblet of silver and 3 silver spoons. To Reignold fflecher of Wychm, godson, 3s. 4d. To Richard ffulmyston, godson, 3s. 4d. The residue of his goods undisposed to be disposed of by his executors, Wm. Courtnall and Mawd his wife 'my niece.'

The reader may not have been able to follow all these links as they present themselves to the writer, but they are shown in the tree. The chief points of the argument are that Richard Calle's ancestors were resident in Framlingham, Suffolk, and were previously in Waldingfeld, Suffolk, in proximity to Framlingham.

The descendants of Nicholas and Robert Calle, sons of John Calle of Framlingham, seem therefore to have died out except in the female line, so that we can turn to Richard Calle of Bacton and his descendants, presumably the elder branch, for the continuance of the family.

It will be remembered that Martin Call stated in his account of the family that he had failed to find any near connections beyond his own children, so that even that branch had to a large extent disappeared.

Richard Call of Bacton was Bailiff or Estate Manager for John Paston of Paston. He married, in 1469, Marjorie Paston, daughter of John Paston of Paston and sister of Sir John Paston and his brother known as Sir John Paston the younger.

While we have not ascertained his parentage with certainty, we have at least been able to show that this branch of the Call family were long connected with Framlingham and with the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The notes we have gathered from the Records afford a fairly accurate account of the earlier connections of Richard Calle and of his collaterals and descendants. The Paston Letters record his life and work in connection with the trials and struggles of the Paston family and of his devotion to them in all their chequered history.

Before dealing with Richard Calle and his descendants, it might be well to record a brief account of the Pastons. Their history has been very exhaustively dealt with by Mr. James Gardner in the Introduction to his edition of the Paston Letters, but we have prepared the following short account of the family together with their genealogical tree for the information of the reader.

Griffin de Thwait had a son named Osbern, the priest, who obtained a grant of the lands of St. Benets of Paston from Anselm, the Abbot of St. Benets Hulme. (Bloomfield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. iv. p. 480.) He was succeeded by Richer de Paston his son, who received a grant of lands in Paston from William the Abbot in the reign of Stephen (1135-54). We next find a Ralph de Paston who, Bloomfield says, was son of Richer, and who had two sons, Sir Richard Paston and Nicholas Paston who was Abbot of St. Benets Hulme. About this period we observe another branch of the family represented by a Wistan or Wolstan de Paston, who lived in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. and is believed to be the lineal ancestor of Sir William Paston and the Earls of Yarmouth. He married a Glanville, for the arms of Glanville and Paston are impaled in a window at Paston Hall. His son and heir, Robert de Wyston or Paston, died in 1242, leaving three sons, Robert, Edmund, and William. Edmund obtained a grant of lands in Paston from Sir Richard. (Addl. Charters, Brit. Mus., No. 17218.) Edmund's wife was named Margaret.

There is a record of William the youngest son receiving a pardon on 16th October 1315. (Palgrave, vol. ii. p. 1262.)

Next we find a Richard and a Nicholas. Nicholas had a son Clement, who died without issue and was succeeded by a Walter de Paston who died in 1290. Walter married Cecily, daughter of Sir Simon Peche and Julian his wife. Their son, Clement Paston de Paston, married Cecily, daughter of William Leitch, and indentured the lands to himself and his son William in 1341. He died on 21st September 1348, and was succeeded by his son William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Stalham, and died 6th June 1361. Clement Paston de Paston, his son, married Beatrice Somerton, daughter of John de Somerton and Mary Clare his wife. He is mentioned in 1414. His will, dated —— June 1419, was proved at Norwich, 4th October 1419.

Clement Paston had a sister named Margery who married John Bakton or John George (Herald's Visitations), and another sister who married John Walsam. Clement Paston was succeeded by his son, William Paston, who was born 1378. He was Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI. He married Agnes Berrye, daughter of Sir Edmund Berrye of Harlingburghall, Hertfordshire, and Alice Gerbridge, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerbridge. William Paston's Marriage Settlement was dated 24th March 1420. He was made a Sergeant in 1421 and a Judge in 1429. He died 14th August 1444, and was buried in the Lady Chapel in Norwich Cathedral. His will was dated 10th January 1440. Fenn calls him Sir William Paston, but Gardner questions his knighthood. His wife Agnes Berrye's will was proved 16th September 1446. His eldest son, John Paston, the executor of Sir John Fastolf, was born in 1421. He married (1) in 1440, Margaret, daughter of John Mautby of Mautby, whose grandfather and guardian was John Bearney of Readham; and (2) Lady Ann Beaufort, daughter of Edmund, Duke of Somerset. John Paston died and was buried in Broomholm Priory in 1466, with issue as undernoted. Sir William Paston's second son, Edmund, was a Bencher of Clifford's Inn, and died without issue in March 1449, having married Catherine, daughter of John Spelman and widow of William Clipsby.

John Paston had the following children:

(1) John Paston, who was born in 1442, was knighted in 1463 and died in November 1499. He married (1) Margaret ——,

(2) Agnes ——, who was first married to a John Harvey and after Sir John Paston's death to John Isley. Sir John left no issue.

(2) John Paston, known as John Paston the younger, afterwards also knighted, who married Marjory Brews, daughter of Sir John Brews, and had an only son William who succeeded him and his brother Sir John.

(3) Clement Paston.

(4) Marjorie, who married Richard Calle of Bacton.

(5) William, who had an only daughter Constance, who married, about 1503, John Clipsby of Obi.

(6) Ann, who married William Yelverton.

(7) Edmund, who married Margaret —— and had an only son Robert.

Sir William Paston, son of Sir John Paston the younger, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Henry Haydon of Baconsthorpe. His son Erasmus married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyndham, and had a son Sir William Paston who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Clere. His son, Christopher Paston, married Ann Audeley and had a son Sir Edmund, who married Catherine Kerewitt. Sir Edmund had a son Sir William, who married Lady Catherine Bertie, daughter of Robert, Earl of Lindsay. His son, Sir Robert, married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Jasper Clayton, and was created Baron Paston and Viscount Yarmouth, afterwards Earl of Yarmouth. His only son William, second Earl, married Charlotte Jemima Maria, daughter of Charles II. by Viscountess Shannon. His only children, Charles (died 1673) and William (died 1711), left no issue and the peerage became extinct.

On referring to the Call tree it will be observed that Richard Calle's eldest son, John Calle of Little Melton, married a daughter of William Clipsby, Edmund Paston married the widow of William Clipsby, and as the only daughter of his nephew, William Paston, married John Clipsby, there was evidently a good deal of intermarrying in the families.

Richard Calle is first referred to in the Paston Letters about 1448, when Edmund Paston who died in 1449 writes to his brother, John Paston, ' ther has been a gret brake betwixt Calle and me as I schal enforme you at my coming.' (Paston Letters, No. 59.) In 1450 we find Richard Calle's first letter to John Paston (No. 135) regarding

a riot at an election, the letting of farms, and other matters as follows:

To my right reverent and my most wurschipful maystre, my maystre John Paston

Right Wurshipfull and my moaste reverent mastre I recomaunde me unto your good mastreship. Like you to witte that on Childremasse daye [29th December, Sir Thomas of Canterbury (Becket)] there were moche people at Norwich at the shire because it was noyced in the shire that the undresheriff had a writte to make a newe aleccion wherfore the people was greved because they had labored so often saying to the Sheriff that he had the writte and pleynly he shulde not a wey unto the tyme the writte were redd. The Sheriff (John Jermyn) answered and seyd that he hae no writte nor weste who had it. Heruppon the people peacyd and stilled unto the tyme the shire was doone and after that doone the people called upon hym 'Kylle hym. Heede hym.' And so John Dam with helpe of other gate hym out of the shirehows and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe (now London St.) and ther the people mett a yenst hym and so they a voided hym unto an hous and kept fast the dore unto the tyme the Meyer was sent fore and the Sheriff to strenght hym and to convey hym a way or ell he had be slayne. Wherfor divers of the thrifty men came to me desiryng that I shulde writte unto your maistreship to lete you have undrestandyng of the gidyng of the people for they be full sory of this trouble, and that it plese you to sende hem your advice how they shal be gided and rwled for they were purposed to a gathered an c. or cc. of the thriftyest men and to have come up to the Kyng to lete the Kyng have undrestandyng of ther mokkyng. And also the people fear hym sore of you and mastre Berney (Philip Berney, uncle of John Paston's wife) becauce ye come not home.

Ples you that ye remember the bill I sent you at Hallowmess for the place and londs at Boyton weche Cheseman had in his ferme for v. mark. Ther wol no man have it above xlvj^{s} viij^{d} for Alblastre and I have do as moche thereto as we can but we cannot go above that. And yet we cannot lete it so for this yere, with owte they have it for v. or vi. yeres. I wrote to your mastreship hereof but I had none answre wherfor I beseche you that I may have an answere of this

be tlwelthe for and we have an answer of this be that tyme we shall enfeffe hem with all etc.

My right wurshipfull and moost reverent maistre Alymyghty Jesu preserve you and send you the victorye of your elmyes as I truste to Almyghty Jesu ye shall. Wreten at Norwich on Seyn Thomas Daye after Crestemasse daye.—Your Pore servant and bedman, R. CALLE.

At p. 182 follows another letter (No. 136) on the same subject of the farms, written at Blofeld the Thurdsay next after Hallowmesday.

On p. 324, No. 236 (1445), Calle again writes about farms.

At p. 518, No. 352, Calle is mentioned as being at Caister.

At p. 527, No. 358, there is a letter from a *Robert* Calle at Caister to John Paston about letting farms. We do not think this is a mistake or misprint. If correct, the person is Robert Calle, son of John Calle of Framlingham, and thus supports our view that a John Calle was the father of Richard Calle. It will also be observed from the tree that Robert Calle's daughter, Alice, married Henry Bacon, Alderman of Norwich, and in Reynold Calle's will he refers to Thomas Bacon as his godson. In Alice Bacon's will, proved at Norwich, 22nd December 1573, she mentions her daughter, Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Sotherton. Sotherton bought Little Melton from John Calle, son of Richard Calle. She also left a legacy of a gold ring to John Ryddell of Sallhouse, who married John Calle's daughter Constance. All this goes further to show the family connection and to support the view that Richard Calle's father was John Calle of Framlingham.

A letter from Margaret Paston, dated 21st October 1460, to her husband John Paston states that 'Richard Calle hath let all yowyr londys at Caster.' (P. 531, No. 361.)

In a letter from Clement Paston to his brother, John Paston, dated 23rd January 1461, after the battle of Wakefield, when Margaret of Anjou was marching southward, Richard Calle is mentioned as riding with a letter. (No. 367.) During the rebellion against Edward IV., prior to 1469, Sir John Paston suffered many trials, and some of his largest and best estates were forfeited. Unfortunately at this period he had a quarrel with his faithful bailiff and manager, Richard Calle, arising through the latter having become engaged in marriage with Marjorie Paston, sister of Sir John.

The Paston Letters, while dealing with weighty matters of State, have preserved also this little romantic love affair. No better account can be given of this marriage than the narrative of Mr. James Gardner, as follows: 'It was unfortunate for Sir John Paston's interests that at such a time as this he happened to have a misunderstanding with his most faithful bailiff and general manager of his property, R. Calle. The title deeds of Beckham were in Calle's hands, but he at once gave up when required both these and every one of the documents in his possession relating to Paston's lands and made a clear account of everything to John Paston younger. (No. 633.) The coolness had arisen some months before the siege of Caister; the cause was a very old old story. Richard Calle had presumed to fall in love with Sir John Paston's sister, Marjory. Marjory Paston had not disdained to return his affection. She at once fell into disgrace with the whole family. Her eldest brother Sir John, when he heard of it and it was insinuated that the matter was quite well known to his brother, John Paston, Jr., and met with his approval, was very indignant. John Paston, Jr., hastened to disavow the imputation. A little diplomacy had been used by Calle, who got a friend to inquire of him whether the engagement was a settled thing, intimating that if it were not he knew of a good marriage for the lady. But young John saw through the artifice and gave the mediator an answer designed to set the matter at rest for ever. "I answered him," writes John junior to his brother, "that if my father (whom God assoil) were alive and had consented thereto and my Mother and ye both he should never have my good will for to make my sister to sell candle and mustard at Framlingham." If such a prospect did not disgust Marjory herself it was clear she must have had a very strong will of her own. (No. 607.)

'The anger of her relatives was painful to bear in the extreme. For some time Marjory found it difficult to avow that she had fairly plighted her troth to one who was deemed such an unequal match. For what was plighted troth in the eye of God but matrimony itself? Even the Church acknowledged it as no less binding. Once that was avowed, the question was at an end and no human ties could untie the knot. To interfere with it was deadly sin. Hence Richard Calle implored the woman of his love to emancipate both herself and him from an intolerable position by one act of boldness. "I suppose and ye tell them sadly the truth they would not damn their souls for us." (No. 609.)

'But it required much courage to take the step which when taken must be decisive. The avowal was at last made, and though the family would fain have suppressed it or got the poor girl to deny what she said, her lover appealed to the Bishop of Norwich to inquire into the matter and free the point from any ambiguity. The Bishop could not refuse. He sent for Marjory Paston and Richard Calle and examined them both apart. He told her that he was informed she loved one of whom her friends did not approve, reminded her of the great disadvantage and shame she would incur if she were not guided by their advice, and said he must inquire into the words that had passed between her and Richard Calle whether they amounted to matrimony or not. On this she told him what she had said to Calle, and added, if those words did not make it sure she would make it surer before she left the Bishop's presence, for she thought herself in conscience bound to Calle whatever the words were. Then Calle himself was examined, and his statements agreed with hers as to nature of the pledges given and the time and place when it was done. The Bishop then said that in case other impediments were found he would delay giving sentence until Wednesday or Thurdsay after Michaelmas. (No. 617.) When Marjory Paston returned from her examination before the Bishop her mother's door was shut to her, and the Bishop was forced to find a lodging for her until the day that he was to give sentence. Before that day came the loss of Caister. The fortunes of the Paston family were diminished, and Sir John Paston began to feel that he at least could ill afford to lose the services of one who had been such a faithful and attached dependent. In writing to his mother he merely expressed a hope that the marriage might be put off till Christmas. Calle, meantime unmarried, was staying at Blackborough Nunnery near Lynn, where his bride had found a temporary asylum. He was still willing to give his services to Sir John Paston, and promised not to offer them to any other unless Sir John declined them. They appear to have been accepted, for we find Calle one or two years later still in the service of the family. But he never seems to have been recognised as one of its members.' (Nos. 617, 632, and 633.)

A love-letter written by Richard Calle to his bride is worthy of preservation not only as a sample of the letter-writing of the period, but for the choice language and sentiments expressed:

'Myn owne lady and mastres, and be for God very trewe wyff,

I with herte full sorrowefull recomaunde me unto you, as he that can not be mery, nor nought shalbe tyll it be otherwise with us then it is yet, for this lyf that we lede nough is nowther plesur to Godde nor to the worlde, consederyng the gret bonde of matrymonye that is made be twix us, and also the greete love that hath be, and as I truste yet is be twix us, and as on my parte never gretter; wherfor I beseche Almyghty Godde comfort us as sone as it plesyth Hym, for we that ought of very ryght to be moost together ar moost asondre; me semyth it is a m[ll] (thousand) yere a goo son that I speke with you. I had lever thenne all the goode in the worlde I myght be with you. Alas, alas! goode lady, full litell remembre they what they doo that kepe us thus asunder; iiij. tymes in the yere ar they a cursid that lette matrymonye; it causith many men to deme in hem they have large consyence in other maters as wele as herin. But what lady suffre as ye have do; and make you as mery as ye can, for I wys, lady, at the longe wey Godde woll of Hys ryght wysnes helpe Hys servants that meane truly, and wolde leve accordyng to Hes lawys, etc.

'I undrestende, lady, ye have hadde asmoche sorwe for me as any gentelwoman hath hadde in the worlde, aswolde Godd all that sorwe that ye have hadde had rested upon me, so that ye hadde be discharged of it, for I wis, lady, it is to me a deethe to her that ye be entreated other wise thene ye ought to be. This is a peyneful lyfe that we lede. I can not leve thus withoute it be a great dis-pleasure to Godde.

'Also like you to wete that I had sent you a letter be my ladde from London, and he tolde me he myght not speeke with you, ther was made so gret awayte upon hym and upon you boothe. He told me John Threscher come to hym in your name, and scide that ye sent hym to my ladde for a letter or a token, weche I shulde have sent you, but he truste hym not; he wold not delyver hym noon. After that he brought hym a rynge, seyng that ye sent it hym, comaundyng hym that he schulde delyver the letter or token to hym, weche I conceyve sethen be my ladde it was not be your sendyng, it was by me mastres and Sir Jamys [Sir James Gloys, a priest] avys. Alas, what meane they? I suppose they deeme we be not ensuryd to gether, and if they so doo I merveyll, for thene they are note wele avised, remembryng the pleynes that I breke to my mastres at the begynnyng, and I suppose be you bothe, and ye dede

as ye ought to do of very ryght; and if ye have do the contarre, as I have be enformed ye have do, ye dede nouther concyensly nor to the plesure of Godde, withoute ye dede it for feere, and for the tyme to please suche as were at that tyme a boute you; and if ye so dede it for this service it was a reasonable cause, consederyng the grete and importable callyng upon that ye hadde, and many an on trewe tale was made to you of me, weche God knowt I was never gylty of.

'My ladde tolde me that my mastres your modre axyd hym if he hadde brought any letter to you, and many other thyngs she bare hym on hande, and a monge all other at the last she seide to hym that I wolde not make her prevy to the begynnyng, but she supposyd I wolde at the endyng; and as to that, God knowt sche knewe furst of me and non other. I wott not what her mastreschip meneth, for be my trowthe ther is no gentylwoman on lyve that my herte tendreth more then it dothe her, nor is lother to displese, savyng only your person, weche of very ryght I ought to tendre and love beste, for I am bounde therto be the lawe of Godde, and so wol do whyle that I leve, what so ever falle of it. I supose, and ye telle hem sadly the trouthe, they wold not dampne ther soules for us; though I telle hem the trouthe they woll not beleve me as weele as they woll do you; and ther for, goode lady, at the reverence of Godde be pleyne to hem and tell the trouthe, and if they woll in no wise agree therto, betwix God, the Deelf, and them be it, and that perell that we schuld be in, I beseeche Godde it may lye upon Them and not upon us. I am hevy and sory to remembre ther dispocision, God sende them grace to gyde all thyngs weele, as wele I wolde they dede; Godde be ther gide, and sende them peas and reste, etc.

'I mervell moche that they schulde take this mater so heedely as I undrestonde they doo, remembryng it is in suche case as it can not be remedyed, and my desert upon every behalfe it is for to be thought ther shulde be non obstacle ayenst it; and also the worchipfull that is in them, is not in your mariage, it is in their owne mariage, weche I beseche Godde sende hem suche as may be to ther worschip and plesur to Godde, and to ther herts ease, for ell[es] were it gret pety. Mastres, I am aferde to write to you, for I undrestonde ye have schewyd my letters that I have sent you befor this tyme; but I prey you lete no creatur se this letter. As sone as ye have redde it lete it be brent, for I wolde no man schulde se it in no wise; ye had no wrytyng from me this ij. yere, nor I wolle not sende you

no more, therfor I remytte all this matre to your wysdom. Almyghty Jesu preserve, kepe, and [give] you your hertys desire, weche I wotte weele schulde be to Goods plesur, etc.

'Thys letter was wreten with as greete peyne as ever wrote I thynge in my lyfe, for in goode feyth I have be ryght seke, and yet am not veryly weele at ease, God amend it,' etc. (1469, Fenn, iv. 350.)

To the credit of the Pastons it may be recorded that their faithful steward, Richard Calle, was retained in his office, and still courageously contended for his master for whom he had even been imprisoned.

It is with great reluctance that the editor refrains from quoting other letters of Richard Calle, but he must refer the reader to Mr. Gardner's three volumes for further entertaining reading.

Passing on we find that Marjory Paston had a short married life and predeceased her husband, who married, as his second wife, Margaret Trollope, daughter of Andrew Trollope. Of Andrew Trollope we have the following account :

'In a letter dated 12th October 1460, written by Christopher Hanson to John Paston when the Duke of York came from Ireland and gained the battle of Northampton, taking the king a prisoner, Andrew Trollop is mentioned as one of the garrison of Gyanys under the " Kyng of France safe condyte " who was going to Wales to the Queen. (No. 357.) In a letter (No. 367) from Clement Paston to John Paston, dated 23rd January 1461, it is stated that Lord Fitzwalter had taken 200 of Andrew Troloppy's men with him north. Andrew Trollop deserted the Duke of York at Ludlow in 1459 and caused the dispersion of the Yorkist leaders. He was killed at the battle of Towton, in March 1461, fighting for the Lancastrians. Lord Fitzwalter, who took his men, was killed at the battle of Ferrybridge on 29th March 1461.' (Bloomfield's *History*, vol. ii. pp. 5, 6.)

The will of Andrew Trolloppe of Boston, Lincolnshire (probably his son) was proved 8th July 1519 (Ayloff 19, Somerset House). He mentions Alice his wife, Thomas and Nicholas, sons, and Margaret and Jane, daughters.

By his first marriage with Marjorie Paston, Richard Calle had three children at least, John Calle, William Calle, and Richard Calle. That they were all in childhood when their mother died is proved by the will of their grandmother, Margaret Paston, dated 4th February 1482 after mentioned.

Though we have not been able to trace either his baptism or death, we find that Richard Calle was still alive between 1500 and 1515, which we prove by the following extract from Chancery Proceedings :

To the most revend Father in God Willm. Archiebissop of Canterbury and Chancellor of Englond

'In the most humble Wise shewith unto yo^{r} good and g^{r}cious Lordship Richard Calle of Bakton in the Countie of Norff. Gentilman that wher as he upon a xiiii yeres past was indetted in the some of v li. too oon Willm. Wetwang late of London surgeon nowe deceassed to have been payed at a c'teyn day than shortly foloweng which some of money at the day of payment therof was sent by c'teyn p'sones and was truely contented and paied. And they ignoranntly reteyned no Discharge for the same payment. And the said Willm. Wetwang is nowe lately decessed aft' whose decesse John Wetwang of London Drap' son unto the said Willm. Wetwang and executour of his testament hath nowe lately comensed an action of dett ayenst yo^{r} said Oratour upon a fayned syngull obligacion for the said some of v li. before the Justices of the co$\tilde{m}$en place (ther entendyng to recov' the said v li. which was before paied ayenst all right and good conscience. It may therfore please your good Lordshipp the p'misses tenderly considered to grannt a writt of sub pena to be direct to the said John Witwang comandyng hym by the same to appere byfore the Kyng in his Chancy. at a c'teyn day and under a c'teyn payn by yo^{r} Lordship to be lymyted ther to have an Injunction no further to p̄cede in his said action unto suche tyme he hath further comandment by this Court. And this at the rev'ence of god and in the wey of Charite.—pl$\hat{e}$g de p$\hat{o}$, Thomas Wilkyns de London yeoman, Willo Hankyn de eadem Skynner.' (Early Chancery Proceedings between 1500 and 1515, Bundle 293, No. 68.)

Richard Calle was a faithful and devoted servant of the Pastons, risking even his life in their service. He interfered and interrupted a Manorial Court proposed to be held by Judge Sir William Yelverton and William Jenney at the Manor of Cotton in Sussex, so that the Court was held in Paston's house, of which he held possession for five days with twelve men and collected the rents from the tenants. For this act he was cited to appear in the King's Bench, but the day

before Paston was released and he returned to Norfolk. After this (in 1462) he had to answer a writ upon an indictment for trespass.

In 1465 he was attacked in the streets of Norwich by twelve men but was rescued by the Sheriff.

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All this was before his marriage with Paston's sister, after which his relationship with the family became strained.

John Calle, his eldest son, is described as John Calle of Little Melton in the County of Norfolk, Esquire. He married Christian, daughter of William Clypsby of Obi also of County Norfolk. The Clypsbys were a very old family in the county who also figured in the Wars of the Roses. Christian was previously the wife of Thomas Badescroft (1502). In the Lay Subsidies of Norfolk, giving a list of all persons having goods or lands of the value of £40 or more, we find the only person in Melton Parva who paid assessment was John Calle. (Hundred of Humbleyard, 15 Henry VIII., 1524.)

On 21st January 1505/6 (21 Henry VII.) Richard Platemaker of Wymondham, Norfolk, and Thomas Cook grant to John Calle, gentleman, of Little Melton, and Wm. Goodred, clerk [Vicar of Little Melton], a Messuage and four pieces of land in Melton Parva to hold to Calle and Goodred, to the use of Calle and his heirs. (Norwich City Records.)

In 1514 John Calle is assignee of Sir F. Calthorpe, Knt., and Edmund Calthorpe of living of Lammas with Little Hautboys; Rector, Richard Clarkson. (Bloomfield's *Norwich*, vol. vi. p. 294.)

On 4th October 1517 an Indenture was made between John Underwood, Bishop of Caleydon, Prior of the Monastery of St. Andrew, Broomholme, Norfolk, and John Calle, elder of Bacton, and others, tenants of Bakton, Edyngthorpe, and Paston.

In 1523/4 John Call is taxed for lands in Melton Parva valued £40.

In 1524 he is taxed on goods valued £19, at that time a large sum. (Norfolk Lay Subsidies, $\frac{150}{207}$, 15 Henry VIII.) The only person taxed in Melton Parva, Hundred of Humlyearde, is John Calle on £41.

In 1529 he is supervisor of the wills of John Kemp and his wife, Catherine, buried at Hethersett, and in 1532 he is witness to the will of Sir Philip Calthorpe.

In 1534/5 (34 and 35 Henry VIII.) John Calle pays assessments in St. Nicholas and Trinity parishes, Thetford. Previously Margaret Calle, widow, pays assessment for money in Paston, Hundred of Tunsted, in 1524. (15 Henry VIII.)

In 1534/5 he is assessed at £6 in goods and £6 in lands in St. Margaret's Parish, Thetford. (Lay Subsidies of Norfolk, $\frac{151}{315}$ and $\frac{151}{327}$.)

In 1546 John Calle senior and Richard Calle release to Sir John Paston all right they had in Fleghall Manor which they obtained in 1515. In 1547 John Calle still holds lands in Melton Parva, but we fail to trace him after this date.

The second son of Richard Calle was William Calle, a friar, and in all the 'Visitations' he is described as a 'fryar minor' or observant of the Franciscan order of Grey Friars. The Grey Friars took their origin from St. Francis of Assisi. They are sometimes called mendicants or begging friars from their subsisting chiefly on alms which they begged, as all friars did. Their habit consisted of a loose grey garment reaching to their heels, girded about the loins with a cord or rope, and from the colour of this garment they got the name Grey Friars. In 1537 Lord Surrey lodged in the Grey Friars monastery, Norwich. Soon after the convent was dissolved and the site, church, etc., granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. There are no remains left of the convent. (Parkins, *History of Norwich*, 1783.) William Calle graduated B.D. in 1507, D.D. in 1510. He became warden, and minister provincial of the Grey Friars, Norwich, in 1524, and was the last to hold that office, for the monastery was dissolved on 12th March 1539, and the lands granted by Queen Mary to the Duke of Norfolk who sold them to the City of Norwich. He was rector of Heydon, Norfolk, in 1538 and died in 1539. Of him it is recorded by the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Thomas Townshend, on the 4th August 1538, that at the trial of Anth. Browne (sometime Observant Friar) the Duke of Norfolk had with him Dr. Call, a Grey Friar, who 'handled him right honestly' in defence of the King. 'The Bishop (of Norwich) and Call have both shown themselves learned men and true subjects.' (Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. 8, part ii. p. 12.)

We find the following further references to him:

(1) *8th September* 1535. John Gostwyk to Cromwell .... I beg your favor to Dr. Calle, provincial of the Grey Friars, in his suit. He has asked me to write, 'and for the same has promised me that I shall lack no rosewater.' (*Ibid.*, vol. 9, p. 102.)

(2) 'My singular good lorde acording to suche comissyon as I had of you for collecc$\tilde{y}$on of suche mony as was gatherid by the

headis of the freres to have purchesid of the kingis g^{u}ce the cofirmacy͡on of y^{e} p'vilegis. In norw^{ch} I fonde doctor calle, whome I exameneid for y^{t} religion [the Grey Friars] and he confesseid to me y^{t} he and his religion had collecte about XL$^{li.}$ the w^{ch} all restith in y^{e} handis of him y^{t} lately was warden of london, and him y^{t} was warden of greenew^{ch} excepte X$^{li.}$ y^{t} of late he had receyvid of them for the w^{ch} payement ageyne to me to the kingis use he greid w^{t} me to seale an obligacyon the obligacyon was put to y^{e} making and in the tyme I rode to walsinghm̃ and returneid a geyne to norw^{ch} and he in y^{t} tyme take his horse and cam for the w^{t} Mr. Paston towarde london to gett releefe of y^{t} x$^{li.}$ as y^{t} y^{t} ys tolld to me, so y^{t} yf sute me made to yo^{r} lordeshipe for y^{e} matt' ye maye use y^{t} at yo^{r} plesur, for obligacyon he hathe no sealeid but this contf͡y to his promes werete owt of norw^{ch},' etc. (*Ibid.*, Henry VIII., vol. 139, p. 211.)

(3) Rector of St. Peter's Church at Heydon.

'1538, William Call, S.T.D., sometime warden of the gray friars in Norwich, and minister provincial of the order (though a great enemy (ref. to vol. iii.) to Bilney the martyr, could turn, rather than burn, as he did) was instituted by William Burtfield, his proxy, at the presentation of Sir Roger Townesend, Knt. patron here, in right of the Lady Anne his wife. On Calle's death, in 1539, Master Leonard Heydon, clerk, succeeded.' (Bloomfield's *History of Norwich*, vol. vi. p. 249.)

John Calle had the following family:

(1) Elizabeth, who married Ralf Chestyn of Chestyn in the County of Suffolk.

(2) Richard Calle of Little Melton, dyer, who married Edith, daughter of —— Bennett, is designated son and heir to his father in the Herald's Visitations.

(3) Constance, or Constantia, who married Thomas Riddell of Sallows Green, Lord of the Manor of Watering and Sallows, Co. Norfolk. He died 20th September 1545. They had a son named John Riddell, then only nine years of age, who afterwards married a daughter of —— Urquhart of Cromarty in Scotland by Helen, daughter of LordAbernethy of Saltoun, and died in 1584 leaving two sons, James and Francis Riddell. (Betham's *Baronetage*, 1804, vol. iv. p. 247.)

We have the following correction to make upon the above Herald's and others' statement. Helen, fourth daughter and fifth child of

James Abernethy, third Lord Saltoun of Abernethy, married Thomas Urquhart of Fischerie, Sheriff of Cromarty. (Reg. Great Seal, 31st May 1510.) She is said to have had thirty-six children, twenty-five sons and eleven daughters (Red-book of Grantully, vol. i. p. 14), but seven of the sons met their death at the battle of Pinkie. (Nisbet's *Heraldry*, App., p. 273. See *New Scottish Peerage*, vol. vii. p. 409.)

With reference to the Herald's statements regarding the Riddells there appears to be some explanation necessary. John Riddell, the sixteenth in descent from Galfridus Riddell, baron of Blaye in Guinne, who aided the Normans in the conquest of Apulia, came with William the Conqueror to England, from whom he received considerable grants of land. His son, James Riddell, became a merchant at Kasimier in Craconia, Poland, thereafter he was a Burgess of Edinburgh and died in 1620. He was the ancestor of the Buchanan Riddells of Ardnamurchan in Argyllshire, who through a marriage with the heiress of Thomas Milles of Billockly Hall, Norfolk, are still landowners in Norfolk.

Before dealing with the Richard Calle ii. who dispersed the family estates, and his descendants, we shall refer to the Edingthorpe family who were descended from Richard Calle i. by his second wife, Margaret Trollope.

EDINGTHORPE CALLES

There were two or more manors in this town, one of which is called Edingthorpe Wilbys or Willoughbies, the other Edingthorpe Howexheons. Of the former, Lawrence de Repps was Lord in 1315. He died in 1332 and left his manor and estates to be divided between his two daughters, Sibill, wife of Robert de Repps, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas de Wilby, to whose share this manor fell. In 1352 lands in this town 'abuttaled' upon the lands of Lawrence de Wilby. This manor afterwards came to the Hobards of Plumstead, and Miles Hobard, Esquire, was Lord of this Manor and that of Edingthorpe Howexheons in 1539. Both were possessed with Little Plumstead by this family till 1660, when they were sold to the Pastons. William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth, died seized of them. In 18 Henry vi. lands in this town 'abuttoiled' upon the Lord of the Manor of the Latimers. In 30 Henry viii. (1538/9) Andrew Calle of Edingthorpe, gent., gave an acre of land 'to find the Holy Bread loaf

every Sunday in Edingthorpe Church.' This land was seized by Edward VI. and granted to Sir Thomas Wodhouse of Waxham. The living is a Rectory in the Archdeanery of Norfolk and Deanery of Waxtonesham. The King is patron in right of the Duchy of Lancaster and is as follows:

Dno Rex jure Ducatus Lanc { Edingthorpe R. val. £5, 5s. 2½d. Dec. 10, 6d. Syn., 2s. p.c., 1s. 3¾d. or 6s. 8d. } Robert Goulde.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. William Cattle, rector, directed that his body was to be buried there in 1479. The church is a small building dating back to about the time of Henry VI. having a round tower at the west end of a more ancient date, which was increased in height by an octagonal addition probably made about the time the church was built. (Starling's MS., among papers of Worstead parish, quoted from Norris MSS.)

Richard Calle appears to have had two sons at least by his second marriage, Andrew Calle of Edingthorpe, gent., and John Call of Bathlee or Bale, gent., who married Elizabeth Touneshend and died in 1555/6. She died in 1571.

In 1565, in the Octave of Michaelmas (7 and 8 Elizabeth, Notes of Fines, Norfolk) Elizabeth Call, widow, obtains from Roger Townesend, Esq., the manor of Nygeons alias Nudgyns, with 80 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, 2 acres wood, and 9 shillings rent in Bathley, Shoryngton Gunthorpe, ffeldalyng, and Hyndryngham, and the advowson of the church of Bathley alias Bale, with a warrant against the heirs of Richard Townesend, Esq., his father, and the heirs of Roger Townesend, Kt., for 130 marks. Through this Townesend connection it would seem that Dr. William Calle got the presentation of the vicarage of Heydon from Sir Robert Townesend, Kt., the patron.

The following is an extract from the Feet of Fines, Norfolk, 1569/70 (12 Eliz., Hilary): A final agreement made in the Queen's Court at Westminster in the Octave of Hilary, 12 Eliz., before the Queen's Justices there between Robert Bullen, plaintiff, and Elizabeth Call, widow, deforciant, of one messuage, one cottage, 12 acres 1 rood of land and the fourth part of one rood of meadow in Bathale alias Bale, whereof a plea of covenant was summoned between them, that is that the said Elizabeth acknowledges the same to be the right of Robert and she grants the reversion of the said premises—which Eleanor Touneshend, widow, holds for life of the heritage of the said Elizabeth and which ought to revert to

Elizabeth after Eleanor's death—to the said Robert and his heirs to hold of the chief Lords of the fee by the usual services for ever. And for herself and her heirs grants to warrant him and his heirs therein against herself and her heirs for ever. For which grant, fine, etc., Robert has given her £40 sterling.

John Call of Bathley and Elizabeth had an only child, Joan Call, who married Thomas Digby and had three children, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret Digby, so that the Bathley line became extinct on the male side. Richard Calle is also said to have had a son, Anthony Call, according to one of the Herald's Visitations, but this does not appear to be correct. We have already proved that Anthony Call was a son of George Call of the Framlingham family.

Andrew Calle of Edingthorpe married Margaret Drake. He was a Churchwarden of Edingthorpe Church in 1553. His will was proved on 7th March 1555/6, at Norwich. He had the following children :

(1) Richard, who died in 1555, under twenty-three, without issue.
(2) John, who also died without issue.
(3) William, who succeeded him and married Susan Tillington, daughter of William Tillington of Hyndolveston, Norfolk. He was buried on 11th February 1596/7.
(4) Margaret.
(5) Sisseley, who married William Spencer of Honningham.
(6) Catherine, who married —— Myles.
(7) Edith.

William Calle of Edingthorpe had the following children :

(1) Andrew, who died without issue.
(2) Susanna, baptised 14th October 1575, and married Nicholas Brane of Lodin, Norfolk, 1st October 1605.
(3) William Calle ii. of Edingthorpe, baptised 20th May 1576, married (1), 11th February 1603, Ann Wortes (or Worth), daughter of William Wortes of Bacton, buried 19th July 1615 ; (2) Margaret Plaister, 4th August 1619, buried 13th December 1625 ; (3) Martha Whitmore, 28th January 1630.
(4) Prudence, baptised 28th January 1577/8, married Thomas Goodwin or Gedding of Burlingham, 6th July 1601.
(5) Judith, baptised May 1584, married Wm. Smith of Lodden.
(6) Gyles (of whom hereafter).

(7) Mary, baptised 4th April 1588.
(8) Thomas, baptised 30th August 1590. He was a merchant in Great Yarmouth. He died unmarried and was buried, 4th September 1622, at St. Nicholas's, Yarmouth.
(9) Mary, baptised 22nd October 1592, married William Worth, 1st June 1607.
(10) Myles.

Gyles Call was baptised 24th February 1585. He became a shipowner, merchant, and brewer at Great Yarmouth, and took an active part in public affairs in the borough. He is frequently referred to in the Records, and seems to have been involved in numerous transactions and litigations. He married, on 15th November 1615, Mary Gurling, and died in 1653 a wealthy man. But his estate was largely squandered in Chancery by his son William, who took proceedings against his brother-in-law, William Cutting.

We quote from the *Calendar of the Freemen of Great Yarmouth*, printed by Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc., 1910, the following entries relating to him :

1608. Egidius Call, app. of John Hobston, merchant (apprenticeship).
1633. John Thompson, app. of Mr. Bailiff Call.
1634. Robert Austen, app. of Giles Call.
1642. John Francklin, app. of Mr. Newelect Call.
1649. John Girling, app. of Mr. Giles Call.

The fee or fine paid by Freemen was originally two marks (26s. 8d.). For several years in early sixteenth century the payment was 20s., later in the century that sum is the least paid, fines ranging from 40s. to £5. After 1590 admissions by purchase were less frequent and the fines increased in the seventeenth century from £3 to £30 (average between £10 and £25). Remissions were conceded to sons of burgesses admitted the same time as their fathers without fee, then to sons of all burgesses if born since their fathers received the freedom. From 1474 to 1617 each bailiff was allowed to admit one freeman without fine. When the privilege was withdrawn the sum of £7 each was voted to them.

Gyles Call afterwards became a Burgess, Bailiff, and Alderman of the town. He was a Churchwarden of St. Nicholas's Church, Yar-

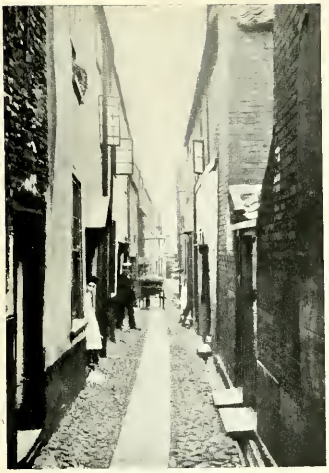
mouth, in 1624 and in 1632 when he signs the Parish Register. He had the following children according to that Register:

(1) Mary Call, baptised 23rd March 1617, married Edward Denny.
(2) Susan Call, baptised 18th November 1618, married Robert Robins, Alderman of Yarmouth, on 2nd July 1640. They had the following children: (1) John Robins, Alderman, died 1707; (2) Susan Robins, married 1670 to Benjamin Spilman; (3) Mary Robins, married 1669 to Anthony Spilman.
(3) Hannah Call, baptised 29th August 1621, married Wm. Cutting, 1637, and had Mary and Gyles Cutting and five other children.
(4) Jane, baptised 4th May 1623, died 1702 unmarried.
(5) Judith, baptised 1st April 1627, married Joseph Goose.
(6) William, baptised 25th March 1631, married 10th August 1653, Sarah, youngest daughter of Sir William Castleton, Bart., of Rattlesden, Suffolk, at Fornham St. Martins, Suffolk, and probably died without issue.

Yarmouth is noted for its rows of narrow streets, of which there are 168. Gyles Call lived in Row 68, which led from the quay to Howard Street and is now absorbed by Regent Street. Early in the seventeenth century there stood an old house at the north-west corner belonging to Gyles Call, by whom it was sold to Thomas Lucas, merchant, who was Bailiff in 1658, after whom it was called Mr. Thomas Lucas's Row. (*Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*, by C. J. Palmer, 1872, vol. i. p. 1378.)

During the reign of Charles I. the Yarmouth Volunteers took great pains to acquire some knowledge of the art of war, as appears by a tract published in 1638 entitled 'Great Yarmouth exercise in a very complete and martiall manner performed by their artillery men upon the 22nd day of May last to the great commendations and applause of the whole town according to the modern discipline of this our age, 1638. Non solum nobis sed patriae,' by John Roberts. It is dedicated to the Bailiffs (of whom John Robins was one) and Aldermen, and to the worshipful Capt. Meadows, Capt. de Eugaine, Capt. Call, and others. A fort was erected on the Denes. Two 'choice commanders' were elected, Capt. Meadows, General of the Field, and Capt. Call, Governor of the Fort. (*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 99.)

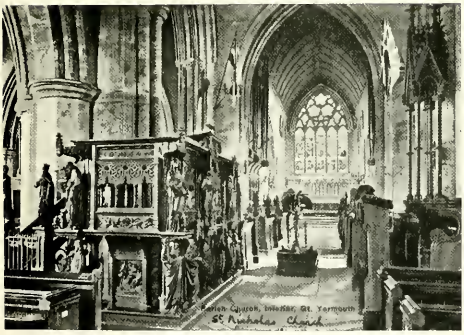
On 29th October 1632 a letter of thanks from the borough of Great Yarmouth, signed by Thomas Thompson and Gyles Call, Bailiffs,



A YARMOUTH ROW

YARMOUTH TOWN HALL

On extreme right. Shows entrance to Regent Street which absorbs Row 68



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, YARMOUTH (INTERIOR)

WYMONDHAM CHURCH

was sent to Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset, for his instrumentality in appointing an able and worthy lecturer whose doctrine the inhabitants of the town did greatly approve. (Dawson Turner's MSS., p. 29, Yarmouth Free Library.)

Eg. add. 19398, f. 120:

'Right Hono^{ble} and very good Lord.—As uppon all occasions wherin wee and o^{r} p'decessors have beene humble suitors unto yo^{r} Hono^{r} for and on the behalffe of this Towne, wee have alwayes found such full expression of yo^{r} hono^{le} respect for the good and supporte of this poore Incorporac̃on, and such good success thereuppon (esp̃callye nowe in furthering and healping of our Inhabitants to an able and worthy Lecturer whome they have heard to preache twice on one Saboath daye, and doo very much respect him for his doctrine and abilities) as wee cannott but with all thankfullnes for ever acknowledge our selves and o^{r} wholl Towneshipp bounde nott onelye to remember such great and hono^{le} favo^{rs} so freely Affoarded but also alwayes to bee obliged in all humble service to rest.

Yo^{r} Hono^{s} att Comande

(signed) Tho. Tompson. } Bailiffs.
(signed) Gyles Call. }

Yarmouth, this 29th of October 1632.

To the Right Hono^{ll}
Edward Earle of Dorsett Lo^{d}
Chamberlyn to the Queens
most excellent Ma^{tie} and one
of the LLo^{s} of hir Ma^{tes}
most hono^{ll} Privy Councell.'

We record the following references to Gyles Call:

On 11th February 1618/9 (16 James I.) he was appointed Comptroller of the Customs great and small and of the subsidy of wools, hides, and woollen pelts at 3s. per barrel and 12d. per pound for Great Yarmouth and all ports, places, and creeks adjoining, in place of Thomas Homberston, gentleman. (Patent Rolls, 2167.)

In the Octave of St. Hilary, 1 Charles I. (1625/6) he buys from Abraham Willaers and Rebecca his wife, and Robert Skarlett and Elizabeth his wife, 10 acres land, 3 acres meadow, and 3 acres marsh at Burrough Castle for £60. (Suffolk Feet of Fines.)

An Indenture made the 26th of September (1633) between Sir Owen Smyth of Armingland, Norf., Knight, and Gyles Call of Yarmouth, Norf., Merchant, in which Sir Owen Smyth let to Gyles Call

one Marsh containing (by estimation) six acres and three roods, abbutting upon the Common of Burgh South and the Marsh of Sir O. Smyth (now in the possession of Roger Riseing) towards the North. One other Marsh lying next the last Marsh containing (by estimation) 4 acres 3 roods. One other Marsh containing by estimation 17 acres 2 roods lying next Braydon, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1633, until the end of seven years, paying therefor yearly at the south porch of the parish Church of St. George in Tumbleland within the City of Norwich the sum of £13, 15s. to be paid yearly in equal portions at the feasts of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel. (Court of Wards, large box 48, No. 44.)

Fifteen days after Trinity, 16 Charles I. (1640) (Norfolk Feet of Fines), Gyles Call, gent., and Joseph Ward, gent., purchased from Robert Robin for £100 two messuages and a garden in Great Yarmouth, and in the Octave of Michaelmas the same year (Norfolk Feet of Fines) he and John Cod purchased from Thomas Lane and Helen his wife 16 acres of land, 4 acres of pasture, and 22 acres of heath in Catfield, Heckling, and Sutton for £42. 19th January 1648, he litigates with Richard Blith regarding Leghorn barrels. (Chancery Proc., Bridges Div., $\frac{5\,9\,6}{2\,1}$.)

In 1654 he is found litigating with Mathias Sotherton, of which the following is an abstract:

(Chanc. Proc., B. and A. Bridges Div., bundle 20, No. 15.)

24th February 1654. Giles Call of the City of Norwich, Malster (Plaintiff).

Mathias Sotherton of Norwich, gent. (Defendant) being possessed of 'one messuage and Bruing house' and utensils thereunto belonging let it to Francis Roberds.

Francis Roberds requested Giles Call to sell him 100 Combes of merchantable Malt, but he understanding that Roberds had no money to pay told him he would sell only on condition that Roberds gave good security for payment. Shortly after Mathias Sotherton and Francis Roberds treated with him concerning the brewing of 100 Combes of Malt. Fran^{s} Roberds 'did then buy of yo^{r} said Orator one hundred Combes of Malt' for £93. It was agreed by Mathias Sotherton and Fran^{s} Roberds in the presence of Henry Charlett to be under obligation for £200 under certain conditions, to be paid to Giles Call, to secure the £93. A dispute about the money arose, and Mathias Sotherton refused to pay the £93. Giles Call therefore

desired the Court to order and decree that he be compelled to pay the £93, etc.

Under his will, dated 29th May 1657, and proved at Somerset House, 19th November 1657 (Ruthen 409), Andrew Call of Edingthrope, gent., left his brother Mr. Gyles Call £50 to discharge a mortgage in favour of his executrix of copyhold lands held of the Manor of Willowbyes. His lands in Paston and Knapton were to be sold and the proceeds with his other estate were to be divided among his children as given in detail in such will.

An interesting litigation took place after Mr. Gyles Call's death regarding his estates. The records of this are very long and impossible to reprint here, but we submit the chief points of the case, which was at the instance of William Call, his only son, against his brother-in-law, William Cutting, and his wife. Gyles is described as a man of very good personal estate and a 'well moneyed man.' Cutting, it seems, kept Call's accounts and drew up his will. William Call and he were appointed executors. Cutting expected to be better provided for in the will, but he only got £20 in addition to his wife's provision of £500. Cutting stated in his defence that after the will was executed, shortly before Gyles Call's death, that William Call kept it in his possession for three or four days before handing it to his father, who wished to alter it and increase the provision for Cutting. Cutting, after Gyles Call's death, collected and retained moneys due to the estate, whereupon William Call raised this action against him for payment. A long list of the investments of Gyles Call is given, including £6, 13s. 4d. advanced as part of a loan of £100,000 to our brethren the Scots. This action, which began immediately after the death of Gyles in 1653, went on for many years until a decree was granted in December 1658 ordering Cutting to give up all the money he had received as executor. He appealed against this judgment, and again it went on until 16th November 1662, when defendant was ordered to be committed to the prison of the Fleet for contempt of Court. Judgment against the defendant, William Cutting, seems to have been finally granted about 4th December 1662.

Under his will Gyles Call left his son William the Manor of Catfield Cobbs, the patronage of St. Michael's at Plea, Norwich, his freehold tenements in Lingwood, his free and copyhold lands in Burlingham Strumshaw, Burrough Castle, and his capital messuage and appurtenances where he dwelt in Norwich.

We shall now revert to Gyles Call's elder brother, William Call, who was three times married and had the following children :

(1) Richard, baptised 16th December 1604.
(2) William, buried 6th January 1633.
(3) Andrew, baptised 3rd December 1609, married Elizabeth Gelsthorpe. His will is dated 29th May 1657; buried 2nd June 1657, of whom hereafter.
(4) Susanna, baptised 13th October 1611, buried 15th March 1633.
(5) Maria, baptised 3rd August 1613, married Richard Wilson, 5th April 1631.
(6) Gyles, baptised 14th October 1614, buried 1st January at Fornham St. Martins, Suffolk. Under his will, proved 31st January 1666 (Bury St. Edmunds Probate Registry, fol. 139), he appointed John Sparke of Fornham and Richard Martin of Tinworth his executors to call in his debts and dispose of his moveables in a husbandly way as they shall think fit for the use of his son, Wm. Call, when his apprenticeship shall be out, but if he should die, to divide his estate equally between his brother Call [evidently Andrew] and his sister Willson's children. Witnesses, William Heckley and Widow Price.

Andrew Call of Edingthorpe, William Call's eldest surviving son, who married Elizabeth Gelsthorpe, had the following children :

(1) William, baptised 24th October 1637, married, 15th October 1673, Ann Scambler, died 5th May 1683. He left no issue. His will was proved 3rd April 1683. There is a black marble stone in Edingthorpe church to his memory with the following inscription :

> William Call, Gent., sonne of Andrew Call and Elizabeth (Gelsthorpe) his wife, was borne October 1637 and died 5th May 1683.

(2) Anna, baptised 8th November 1638, died 9th November 1676, married Samuel Annison and had two children, John and Mary Annison. John had a son, Call Annison.
(3) Giles, baptised 29th December 1639.
(4) Elizabeth, baptised 8th March 1640 and buried April 1662.
(5) Andrew, who succeeded his father.
(6) Mary, baptised 16th January 1643, buried 23rd January 1661.
(7) Richard, baptised 26th June 1644, buried 24th November 1649.

(8) Abigail, baptised 22nd April 1648, married W. Feilding of St. Simons, Norwich, buried 2nd April 1681.

(9) Thomas, baptised 12th July 1650. He became a haberdasher, and was buried 12th July 1676, dying without issue.

(10) Richard, baptised 12th March 1654, of whom hereafter.

The following entry appears in the Records of Caius College, Cambridge :

'Call, Andrew, son of Andrew Call, gent., deceased. Born at Edingthorpe, Norfolk (bapt. Jan. 24, 1642/3). Schools, North Walsham under Mr. Lucy, three years ; and the Perse School, Cambridge, under Mr. Griffiths. Age 16. Admitted sizar, April 24, 1660. Surety, Mr. Marsh. B.A. 1663/4. M.A. 1667. Scholar, L. Day 1660 to L. Day 1666. Ordained deacon (Exeter), Sept. 24, 1665 ; priest (Oxf.), June 2, 1667. Rector of Crostwight (otherwise Crostwick), Norf., 1669, and of Mautby, 1671-97. Died March 20, 1697, "æt. suœ 56°," M.I. at Mautby (Pedigree in Vis. of Norf.). His mother seems to have been a sister of Edward Gelsthorpe, alive 1642/3.'

One of the earliest references we have found of Andrew Call is the following :

Dean Davis in his Diary referring to the illness of Captain Huntingdon, Alderman and Bailiff of Yarmouth, says : 'About twelve o'clock we came to Mautby to Mr. Call's where we dined and at three mounted again for Yarmouth in order to attend the funeral.

'Mr. Call bore on a fesse between two cheverels three escallops.' (Palmer's *Perlustration of Norfolk*, vol. ii. p. 53.)

In the British Museum Addl. MSS. 27448, fol. 239, appears the following letter to the Countess of Yarmouth (Paston), written and signed by Andrew Call and sealed (red wax) with his coat of arms :

MAUTBY, *May the 2d.*, 1683.

MADAM,—That I did not signifye my sympathye with your Honour for the death of my deare and noble Lord long ere this, I pray be pleased to Attribute to my feares least I should thereby be an occasion of more harm, where I knew there was enough before, and not to any want either of regard for your Honour, or of greafe for so great a losse, to the King, to your Ladyship, to my surviveing Lord, with the rest of your noble family, and to his whole countrey ; not to speake of

my owne, who saw the better every day I rose for his Ld.ship, not onele in that comfortable Mayntenence he was pleased soe generously and freely to bestow on me, but alsoe in that respect I met with dayly, by the advantage of soe honourable a recommendation to the world. Madam, though my noble Ld. be dead, he shall live in my memory, and I shall, god willing, pay my devotion to his, as long as I have my owne, by my prayers and wel-wishes for your Honours welfare, and the prosperitye of your whole ffamilye. had I not received so muche already, I would have begged more, towit. the honour of being continued a Chaplayne in your Honours ffamilye, and doe humbly crave your Ladyships ffavour and Assistance therein : There is nothing, I thank God, that I was ever proud of in the world, unless of that service. Madam, my wife presents her most humble duty to your Honor, and I in all humility crave for myselfe that you would be pleased to enterteyne this opinion of me, that I am, Madam, Your Honours most ffaythfull and Dutyfull servant, ANDREW CALL.

Madam, My wife and selfe present our most humble services to my Lady Clayton (?) and my Lady Elizabeth.

Madam, I have written to my Ld. by the same Post this comes to your Honours hands.

(Endorsed.) These, To the Right Honourable Lady the Countesse Dowager Yarmouth in the Pal. Mal, London.

Present.

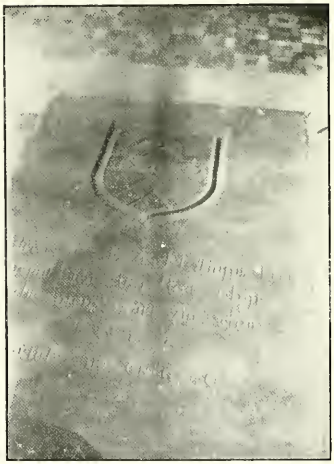
He married (1) Elizabeth ——, and had an only daughter, Mary Call, who died at Mautby on 24th December 1692.

Andrew Call and his wife Elizabeth sold at Trinity 1679 (31 Charles II.) 3 messuages, 3 gardens, 3 orchards—land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of heath and furze in Brunstead-Runton, to John Harkourt and others for £120 Stg. (Norfolk Feet of Fines.) He married (2) Ruth —— after 1692.

In the Norfolk Feet of Fines three weeks from Trinity Day, 6 William and Mary, we find Andrew Call, clerk, and his wife Ruth and others selling 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, and 60 acres of land in Cawson, S. Creake, Hindringham and Thursford, to John Hildyard, Doctor of Laws, and Robert Sydall for £120 Stg., and, in the Octave of the Purification of the Virgin, 6 William III., they sold to his brother Richard Call and others a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 60 acres

MALTBY CHURCH (SHOWING THATCHED ROOF)

MALTBY CHURCH (INTERIOR)



REV. ANDREW CALL'S TOMBSTONE AND ARMS

of land, 1 acre of meadow, 25 acres of pasture, and 12 acres of heath and furse in Edingthorpe, Bacton Witton, Barton, Tunstead, Beeston alias Beeston St. Laurence, and Ashmenhaw for £120.

Andrew Call wrote all the entries in the parish register himself and has signed his name several times. The writing is very bad and difficult to read. The old silver chalice used by him in Mautby Church is used by the Rector there to this day.

Besides an old stone tomb of one of the Mautbys, there are slate stones in the chancel of Mautby Church with the arms of Call and the following inscriptions :

'Andreas Call A. M. tuijus ecclesice p'viginti sex ann. Rect: obiit 20mo die mens: mart: An^{o} Dni 1697. cetatis suae curr: 56to.'

'Here lyeth ye body of Elizabeth Call late wife of Andrew Call, Rector of this Parrish, who departed this Life the 26th and was Buryed on the 29th day of October 1691.'

'Here lyeth ye body of Mary Call ye only childe of Andrew Call Rector of this parish and of Elizabeth his late wife who dyed on the 24th and was buryed on ye 26th day of December 1692.'

Miss Schrader has, in visiting various places mentioned in this work, taken a good many photographs for the editor, and we here reproduce Mautby Church and Rectory, the interior of the Church, and Andrew Call's grave with the Call arms upon it. The arms are the same as borne by Richard Calle and also by Martin Call.

The youngest son of Andrew Call of Edingthorpe, Richard, was baptised 14th March 1654. He was a Grocer at Tombland, Norwich, and married first Mary ——, and secondly Elizabeth Bosted of Martlesham, Suffolk, on 12th June 1671. He died on 10th February 1715/6. He had an only child, Mary Call, who married, on 24th August 1698, John Hogan and had an only son, Robert Hogan. This is the child referred to in Martin Call's autobiography to whom he was engaged. It will be observed that Martin Call's statements regarding this

family are borne out by the records. The tombstones in the aisle of Edingthorpe Church bear the following inscriptions:

'Here lieth y^e^ body of Mr. Richard Call late of the City of Norwich Grocer who depart^d^ this life the 10th day of February

Anno Dom 1715
Aged 63 years

Being y^e^ last of the Family of y^e^ Calls.'

(Length of this stone, 3 feet 1 inch; width of do., 20 inches.)

'W sculprit

Amico mio Ricardo Adam(s ?)
1834 Augst. 22. Rectore.'

The following notes are from the parish registers and appear in Mr. G. B. Jay's MSS. in the British Museum. As they corroborate Martin Call's MSS. we quote them in full.

From Parish Register of St. George of Tombland, Norwich:

Marriages

1698. 'John Hogan of this Parish and Mary Call were married August the 24th.'

Note.—'A Richard Call, grocer, voted for Whig candidate at election in October 1710. He was admitted to the freedom (appr. of Jere Portland) 16th June 1679, and a "Richard Call of the city of Norwich, gent., buried February 13th, 1715-16, at Edingthorpe."'

1703. 'William Call and Elizabeth Hadden of St. Paul's were married in this parish. ffebruary the 9, 1703.'

Abstract of Will

'Richard Call of Norwich, grocer. Mary, wife, John Hogan, son-in-law, Robert Hogan, son of said John, after death of Ann Pycroft and Ruth Springall, my late sisters, land in Edingthorpe, Paston, Witton, to be sold by Stephen Norris of Norwich, clerk, and Richard Carter, jun., Gent., of Norwich, supervisors. Call Annison, son of kinsman John Annison, if said John do not disturb my wife as to legacies of his (the said John's) late uncle, Wm. Call, other children of said John Annison. Cousin Mary Leech, wife of John Leech,

executrix, of Norwich, woolcomber. Cousin Mary Browne, wife of Stephen Browne of Norwich, apothecary; bro. Anthony Parmenter, citizen and alderman of Norwich; kinswoman Hanna Parmenter, daughter of the said Anthony Parmenter. Dated 2nd October 1715, proved 23rd February 1715.' (Cons., 1715, fol. $\frac{245}{300}$.)

We now return to the elder branch of the family and the descendants of Richard Calle ii.

Richard Calle, with consent of his eldest son Thomas Calle and his wife Catherine, sold the lands of Little Melton or Melton Hall Manor in 1574 to Nicholas Sotherton, junior, of Norwich, already mentioned.

How the lands passed out of the family finally is recorded in the following abstracts from the Feet of Fines:

(Feet of Fines, 17 Henry viii. (1526), Hilary, Bundle 28, File 191.)

Abstract.—Final agreement made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of the Purification of the Virgin, 17 Henry viii., before the King's Justices there, between John Calle, senior, Richard Calle, junior, John Loveday, John Thetford, John Crue, clerk, and William Woyarde, clerk, plaintiffs, and William Brampton and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants, of the moieties of the Manors of Fleghalle in Waxtonesham and Fleghalle in Wynterton, and of the advowson of the Church of Waxtonesham as well as of the moiety of 30 messuages, 300 acres of land, 160 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pastures, 9 acres of wood, 112 acres of furze and heath, and £5 rent in Waxtonesham, Horsey, Hyklyng, Pallyng, Winterton, Estsomerton, Marham and Hemesby, whereof a plea of covenant was summoned between them, that is, that Wm. Brampton and Elizabeth acknowledged the same to be the right of John Calle as of their gift and have remised and quit claimed the same from William Brampton and Elizabeth and the heirs of William to the said plaintiffs and the heirs of John Calle, and moreover for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth have granted to warrant the plaintiffs and the heirs of John Calle in the said premises against themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth for ever. For which grant, fine, remise, etc., the plaintiffs have given William Brampton and Elizabeth £160 sterling.

From the Feet of Fines of Norfolk we have found particulars regarding the sale of the Melton Manor:—Final agreement made at Westminster from Michaelmas day in one month, 17 Elizabeth, before the Queen's Justices there, between Nicholas Sotherton, gent., plaintiff,

and Richard Calle, gent., and Edith his wife and Thomas Calle, gent. and Katherine his wife, deforciants of the Manor of Melton alias Melton Hall, with the appurtenances of 3 messuages, 2 dovecotes, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 40s. rent and of free faldage of 300 sheep in Little Melton, Great Melton, Agristhrop, Hetherset, Colney and Banburgh, whereof a plea of covenant was summoned between them, that is, that Richard, Edith, Thomas, and Katherine have acknowledged the same to be the right of Nicholas as of their gift, and for themselves and their heirs have remised and quit claimed the same to him and his heirs. Moreover they for themselves and the heirs of Richard have granted to warrant him and his heirs therein against themselves and the heirs of Richard. For which fine, grant, etc., Nicholas has given Thomas and Katherine an annuity of £20 a year issuing from the said Manor and lands to be paid yearly at Michaelmas. And if the said annuity is in arrears then Thomas and Katherine shall enter into the premises and distrain for that amount until the same is satisfied.

(Feet of Fines, Norfolk, 16 and 17 Eliz., Mich., Bundle 180.)

A final agreement was made in the Queen's Court at Westminster on the morrow of All Saints, 16 Elizabeth (1574) before the Queen's Justices there, between Nicholas Sotherton, plaintiff, and Thomas Calle, gent., and Katherine his wife, deforciants, of 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood in Little Melton and Great Melton, whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them, that is, that Thomas and Katherine have acknowledged the same to be the right of Nicholas as of their gift, and for themselves and their heirs have remised and quit claimed the same to Nicholas and his heirs for ever. Moreover the said Thomas and Katherine and their heirs have granted to warrant Nicholas and his heirs therein against the said Thomas and Katherine and their heirs and against Richard Calle, senior, and his heirs for ever. For which grant, fine, remise, etc., Nicholas has given to Thomas and Katherine £40 sterling.

At this period the genealogy of the family is somewhat obscured, and we are compelled to depend almost entirely upon the Herald's Visitations as recorded in the *Harleian MSS.* and on the fragmentary notes which the editor has been able to gather together. It is evident that the family got dispersed on the sale of Little Melton or Melton Hall Manor, and we are compelled to search round all the surrounding

parishes and elsewhere to locate them. Martin Call's statements regarding their misfortunes appear to be absolutely correct.

Richard Calle of Little Melton had, in addition to his eldest son Thomas, the following children : (2) Richard, who had a son Richard baptised 7th February 1573, and a daughter Marjorie baptised 19th April 1579 ; (3) Robert, who seems to have died in childhood ; (4) John, who married Ursula —— and had a daughter Mary baptised 26th December 1576. (In the Octave of St. Hilary, 19 Eliz. (1576/7), John Call and Ursula his wife sold one messuage, one garden, one acre of land, and one acre of meadow at Framlyngham Castle to John Harryson for £40) (Suffolk Feet of Fines) ; (5) Nicholas of King's Lynn [or Thomas], designed in the Herald's Visitations as the heir (he married Helena Webb on 31st March 1571, of whom hereafter) ; (6) Christopher, who was resident at East Dereham and was convicted of trespass on 30th September 1628 (Session Search Books of Norwich recording persons presented or indicted for various offences at the Sessions held at Norwich, Dereham, Lynn, Walsingham, etc.), and on —— April 1634 (*Ibid.*) for selling victuals without a licence ; (7) Owen.

He also had the following daughters, whose descendants we have not concerned ourselves in tracing : Mary (Christian), Ann, Margaret, and Alice. Margaret married Christopher Willson, 5th September 1592. According to Martin Call's account, Nicholas had a son named Nicholas, also of King's Lynn and a staunch Royalist during the reign of Charles I. It is recorded of him that he and his six elder sons all lost their lives defending King's Lynn for Charles I. against Cromwell. Beyond the statement made by Martin Call to this effect, the repetition of it in Playfair's *Baronage* and Gilbert's *Cornwall*, we have not been able to verify it. There is no mention of Calle in the Royalist Composition Papers.

As we have found Martin Call's account of his family and himself substantiated generally, we feel inclined to accept his statement regarding his great-grandfather and his great-granduncles as correct, though we have not been able to prove such to our own satisfaction. We have, however, been able to prove from the Lynn registers that his great-grandfather was a Thomas, that his grandfather was a Martin, the seventh son according to the tree, and that the eighth and ninth sons were Nicholas and Robert, as stated by Martin. This being so, we feel almost bound to accept Martin's genealogical tree as he constructed it to be correct.

It is possible that Thomas may have assumed that name instead of that of Nicholas to avoid identification, but whether Martin's great-grandfather's name was Nicholas or Thomas—as the parochial register indicates both—we cannot be certain. Thomas was admitted a freeman of King's Lynn in 1639 and was buried 30th October 1643. He had the following children by his wife Cissilye Pawe (married 29th May 1609), who, with the exception of Martin and Nicholas, seem to disappear about the Cromwellian period:

(1) Thomas, baptised 8th September 1613, married Mary Blanckes of Hinxten by licence, 29th April 1639, at St. Edward's, Cambridge. He died 1651/2. His widow obtained letters of administration of his estate on 17th February 1651/2, showing that he was only about thirty-six when he died. He had the following children, who probably all died without issue:
  (1) Mary, baptised 19th April 1640, died 9th August 1641.
  (2) Margerie, baptised 31st March 1642.
  (3) Philip, died —— March 1643/4.
  (4) Sisley, baptised 24th April 1646.
  (5) Elizabeth, baptised 25th May 1648.
  (6) Thomas, baptised 27th June 1650, died February 1652/3.

(2) Elias, baptised 14th April 1616, of whom we have no further information.

(3) John, baptised 30th September 1619, married 5th December 1643, buried 25th June 1654. Mary Fitzjohn as his widow obtained letters of administration of his estate on 5th November 1655. This shows that he also was about or under thirty-six years of age when he died. He had the following children:
  (1) John, baptised 10th May 1647, died May 1647.
  (2) Elizabeth, baptised 19th February 1648.
  (3) Mary, baptised 27th April 1651, buried 23rd March 1651/2.
  (4) Thomas, baptised 3rd May 1652, buried 5th May 1652.
  (5) John, born 30th December 1654, baptised 7th January 1654/5.

(4) Robert, baptised 1621.

(5) Martin, baptised 1623/4, of whom hereafter.

(6) Nicholas, of whom also hereafter.

We thus observe that of the family of Thomas (or Nicholas) only two remain to be dealt with ; the sons seem to have disappeared with their father about 1650. Out of the six sons, who Martin says were killed with their father at the siege of Lynn, we are able to trace four.

From this period this part of the tree is authentic, for we have verified it by reference to the parish records, and supplied the dates which Martin did not give.

We now give an account of the siege of Lynn which Miss Faith Allen of King's Lynn has contributed :

'In the time of Cromwell, Lynn was an important place and strongly fortified ; the three gates were furnished with drawbridges, and in 1648 it had been further fortified by seven pieces of brass cannon from London. The town was besieged at an early stage of the war by the Earl of Manchester, at the head of a formidable force, well supplied with artillery. The town held out for three weeks : the siege began on 28th August and the place surrendered on 16th September. The attack was made from the south and east, and an arrangement had been made to attack by water on the west too if the town had not capitulated. Cromwell and his cavalry were not present at the siege. Both St. Margaret's Church and St. Nicholas's Chapel were damaged—a shot weighing 18 lbs. dropping into the former building during the sermon on Sunday afternoon, but causing no loss of life. Finally after a considerable loss of life on both sides the Royalists capitulated, and a treaty was agreed upon and the Earl of Manchester took possession of the town. The inhabitants of Lynn-Regis—although Royalists at heart, almost to a man—with Colonel Walton as their governor, kept the conditions of the treaty with the exception of one Sir Roger L'Estrange, who headed an insurrection in favour of the Royalists, to recover the town for the king. But the design was betrayed by two of his confederates. L'Estrange was tried by court-martial and condemned to die as a traitor. The sentence, however, was not executed and he escaped from prison and made his peace with the Protector in 1653.

'There seems no mention of the Call family, but the loss of life during the siege was considerable, and in one week there were 53 funerals —so it is quite likely that the Calls were among the sufferers. The town also sustained much damage, as on "Saturday, 5th August 1648, the House was informed that the town of Lynn-Regis did want much

repair, being ruined by these times of war. The House ordered 2000 oaks for reparation thereof." '

From a MS. in the possession of Mr. Colman of Carrow Abbey, the old meeting-house Church Book, 1642-1681 and 1768-1839, the following extract shows how Holland was the refuge of the political and religious offenders about this period:

'In the years 1635 and 1636 numbers of Godly people fled from Norwich and Yarmouth and the places adjacent to Holland to avoid the unscriptural impositions and severe prosecutions of Wren and his instruments. Returning to their native country some years after, they, by consent of the Congregational Church at Rotterdam which they left, formed themselves into a Church. Many belonging to Norwich and many to Yarmouth.' John Leverington was a member in 1653. He was husband of Helen, widow of Philip Call of Wymondham.

(1) Martin, the son of Thomas (or Nicholas), was, as stated by Martin, a physician and surgeon in Swaffham [Market]. He was born in 1623. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Wright of Sandy or Santon Downham, Justice or Judge of Norfolk. She was buried 19th November 1674. He fled at the time of the rebellion to Holland, and returned to Thetford at the Restoration. We find he was surgeon on board H.M.S. *Antelope* from 2nd March 1677/8 to 1680, and we have obtained the following information regarding him or his son which, from comparison of dates and circumstances, we consider refers to him and not to his son. It certainly indicates their attachment to the Royalist party:

MARTIN CALL. — Signature in Adm. Treasurer's Pay Books, Series i., No. 92, 1678.

Surgeon on H.M.S. *Antelope*, entered 2nd March 1677/8-1680.

Crossed out against M. Call's name { 27. 2 li. due to Mr. Seaman of Norwich.

Treasury, 27/5, page 456:

'A List of 4^{ds} and 2^{ds} remaining unpayd to the severall Ministers and Chyrurg^{ns} of his Ma^{ts} Frig^{te} undermentioned:

Martn. Call, Do. (Chir.), *Antelope*, £43, 16s. 0d.'

From State Papers, Domestic. Printed Calendar, *Letters:*
Letter from Major Nathaniel Darell to Williamson (Sir Joseph).
March 6, 1678, 11 A.M., Sheerness.
'About 8 this morning the *Antelope* sailed from the Buoy of the Nore. . . .'

May 29, 1678. Richard Watts to Williamson:
Deal. 'Yesterday afternoon sailed hence for Scotland . . . the *Antelope*, to fetch as is said 2000 men to land at Ostend.'

July 2, 1678. Silas Taylor to Williamson:
Harwich. 'At 4 yesterday afternoon arrived the *Antelope* . . . below the fort without . . . came to transport Sir Henry Broderick's (Goodricke's) regiment into Flanders. . . .'

Martin Call was imprisoned several times by Cromwell for his adhesion to the Royalist cause. He is said by Martin Call, his grandson, to have been the seventh son, but we trace him as the fifth. He was buried on 8th October 1710.

(2) Nicholas (the eighth son according to Martin Call), who was a carpenter, was three times married: first to Katherine Shaw who died in 1662; second to Christian Barefoot, a widow, on 6th December 1664, when he is described as a widower; and third to Rose Bassett of Babbingley, on 17th July 1667. He had the following children:

(1) Robert, baptised 15th May 1650, died 24th May 1652.
(2) Thomas, born 25th October 1652, baptised 30th October. He had a daughter who married —— Hawkins and is called an 'unnatural jade' by Martin Call, and a son called Thomas who seems to have died without issue.
(3) Ann, born 3rd August, baptised 17th August 1656.
(4) Nicholas and Robert, twins, born 17th April 1661; the latter died 1st May 1661.

The ninth son, Robert (our fourth), was a fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and appears to have died unmarried.

The eldest son of Martin Call was also a Martin, a surgeon and apothecary in Thetford, and we find his burial on 3rd April 1711. He had the following children according to the Thetford Register:

(1) Susan, baptised 10th September 1696.
(2) James, baptised 18th April 1701, buried 17th February 1702.
(3) John, born 31st December 1702, baptised 12th January 1703.

(4) George, buried 2nd September 1706.
(5) Martin, buried 23rd April 1711.
(6) Mary.

This family, according to Martin Call's tree and MS., appear to have died out, at least in the male line.

The second son of Martin Call was John Call, silk weaver of Thetford, who was baptised on 23rd August 1655 at Swaffham. He married Mary Cannon (or Canham), daughter of George Canham of Swaffham, on 24th January 1674/5. He was buried at Thetford on 6th August 1696.

The third son, Robert Call, was born at Swaffham and baptised there on 28th March 1661. We have not been able to trace his descendants, if any. The youngest son, Edward, was baptised on 26th March 1663 and buried on 28th April 1663.

In Lay Subsidies of Norfolk, 12 Charles II. (1660), which consists of names of persons assessed under 'an Act for the speedy provision of money for the disbanding and paying of the forces of this Kingdom both by land and sea,' we find Martyn Call assessed at 4s. on lands and stock valued at £18 per annum. Mary Cannon, widow, was assessed on £60 per annum, and Alice Cannon, widow, on £23. A James Canham was assessed in 1610, and Simon and Margaret about the same period. Alice Cannon was probably the mother of Mary Cannon, for John Call names his eldest daughter Alice.

Martin Call ii. and Mary Cannon or Canham had the following children :

(1) Martin iii., the author of the MSS., of whom hereafter.
(2) Alice.
(3) Francis, baptised 1st February 1677/8, buried 27th May 1678.
(4) Mary, baptised at Thetford, 22nd January 1679/80.
(5) Susan, baptised 19th July 1681, buried 7th September 1681.
(6) George, baptised 6th August 1682, buried 2nd September 1701.
(7) Ann, baptised 10th April 1685, buried 8th July 1685.

It thus appears that all Martin's brothers and sisters predeceased him, and that without issue as he states.

Martin iii. was born at Thetford on 16th April 1676. He was baptised there on 30th April 1676. From the biographical *History of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge*, we extract the following entry : 'Martin Call son of John Call, silk weaver, Thetford, Norfolk, born there. School, Thetford, five years under Mr. Tyrell ; age 17, admitted

sizar, October 13, 1693; Tutor, Mr. Lightwine; B.A., 1697/8; Scholar, 1693 to Michaelmas 1701.'

We have reference to seven or eight letters in the British Museum written by Mr. Martin Call, secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson, to Mr. Edward Southwell, Dr. Gibson, and others.

The only one preserved is that addressed to the Rev. Mr. Stripe, etc., as follows:

'Paper Office,
Thursday, May 2, 1700.

'Sir,—Since I saw you I took occasion to let Sir Jos. know how long you have waited his orders. He begs your Pardon for having retarded your great design, that he had streined himself to the utmost to oblige my Lord A.B.P. and you therein and cannot possibly go on to gratify you any further till he has a warrant from the King and Council. Therefore he would have you signify to the Council that you are upon and whereas there are many papers left in the Paper Office which you conceive may be useful to you. You humbly crave leave by their warrant to the Right Hon. Sir Jos. W'm-son to search for and take notes or copies of such papers as you may then find necessary for the perfecting a work so conducive to the good of the Church and the public. This Sir Jos. presumes may easily be effected by one word from the Archbishop to a Secretary of State at Council. You see Sir now its thrown wholly at your door to expedite this matter, etc.—Yr. obedt. servt., M. Call.

'Mr. Edward Southwell by Sir James Houblon's means very readily got me an order of Council to search the paper office.' (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5853, p. 414.) A neat seal of red wax with Call's arms is attached.

We reproduce two portraits of Martin Call. One is from a pencil copy made by the editor's father and in his possession, while the other is from a copy in oil made by Mrs. Ingeborg Bell, of Stirling. We have not been able to trace the original. On the back of the pencil copy there is written in an old hand of the eighteenth century, 'Martin Call eldest son of John Call and Mary Cannon, born in the parish of St. Peters, Thetford, Norfolk, April 16, 1676, died October 1767 aged 91.'

We regret that we have failed to obtain much more information regarding Martin Call's life than what is recorded by himself, but it

is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able to corroborate his narratives in almost every detail. We have not been able to discover what became of him in his later years, nor where he was buried, but we can picture the old man, aged seventy-six, hoping for better times yet to dawn upon him, after seeing all his earthly prospects blighted and misfortunes ever following him in every path in life he chose, whether it was diplomacy, land agency, hop raising, farming, or clerking. We can hardly imagine that he ever recovered himself. The fact that two of his only surviving children are found at Alnwick indicates that they had in some way reached that town in the service of the Duke of Northumberland, probably through influence exercised on their behalf.

Martin Call married Hannah, daughter of James and Hannah Hodges, who was born at Ashford, Kent, on the 28th June 1687. (Ashford Parish Register.) We have traced in this parish register the following children :

(1) Martin, buried in woollen on 12th March 1713;

(2) Mary, buried in woollen on 2nd April 1714; and the following entry in the parish register of Boughton Alupt :

Christenings

Marianne, daughter of Martin and Hannah Call, 29th October 1710. [Probably the above.]

(3) Charles, 5th March 1711.

(4) Martin, 8th March 1713, who was buried as above.

(5) Martin, 25th April 1715.

(6) James, 30th May 1716.

(7) Thomas, 13th August 1717.

Martin Call was a Churchwarden there in 1716.

In Alnwick churchyard there is a tombstone to Ann Call, interred there 12th March 1766, aged twenty-seven, who may have been another child, though more probably she might be Ann Millikin, the wife of Thomas Call.

Martin Call mentions in his MSS. that he had twelve children, of whom the only survivors were Martin, James, and Thomas. The other children unaccounted for must have been born and died in some of the other places where he resided.

JAMES CALL, ALNWICK (1716-)

MARTIN MILLER CALL

CALL HOUSE, ALNWICK

Those mentioned in Martin Call's tree unaccounted for are :

Hannah, John, and John Miller; the latter he mentions married an Esther Antonia. Of none of these have we found any record nor of two others unnamed.

Of Martin ii. we have not been able to find any trace, but it is evident if he ever married that his children, if any, died without issue.

James is referred to in Tait's *History of Alnwick*, and also in Mr. Crawford Hodgson's *Northern Biographies* published by the Surtees Society. He was factor, land steward, and gardener to the Duke of Northumberland. The Dukes of Northumberland (Smithsons) at this period kept up a style almost equal to Royalty, and held Courts in which pageantry and strictest etiquette were observed. When they appeared, for instance, in public they were preceded by outriders and followed by retainers. James Call was entrusted with the erection of their first greenhouses and conservatories and the planning, selecting, and rearing of rare trees, shrubs, and plants. We reproduce his portrait, in full dress with scratch-wig, at the proud moment when he is handing to the Duke his first pineapple.

Thomas was a surveyor in Alnwick. He was born at Eastwell, Kent, on 13th August 1717. He married Ann Millikin, widow of John Baron, merchant, Alnwick, to whom she had been previously married on 2nd May 1759. John Baron was buried 3rd February 1763. Thomas Call died on 2nd September 1782 and was buried on 8th September 1782, aged sixty-five. (Tombstone, Alnwick.)

James Call married Catherine Anderson in the neighbourhood of Alnwick. We have not discovered her relatives. He had three sons and four daughters, Hugh, Thomas, Martin Miller, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lucy, and Catherine Martin.

(1) Hugh Call, his eldest son, was baptised 9th December 1759. He married Jane Thompson and had the following children : (1) James, who died unmarried in America, and (2) Hannah, who married James Call Weddell, her cousin, of whom hereafter under the family of Weddell.

(2) Elizabeth was baptised 5th April 1761 and was married to —— Sharp. They had two children, James Sharp who died unmarried in America, and Catherine Sharp who married James Short, farmer, Humbleton Buildings, Wooler, a tenant of the Earl of Tankerville. He had one son, David Short,

who succeeded his father as tenant. He married —— Hindmarsh and died leaving two children. James Short had two daughters, Miss Catherine Martin Short, who resides at Bankhill, Berwick-on-Tweed, and —— Short who married —— Rae and had an only child who married Dr. Gilbert and has issue.

(3) Hannah Call, the third child of James Call, was born about 1764. She was married to Robert Weddell, Alnwick, and died 5th December 1837, aged seventy-three. He died 9th September 1815, aged sixty-eight. They had the following children :

(1) Robert Weddell, born at Alnwick on 10th April 1794. (Clayport Dissenters' Register.) He became a solicitor at Berwick-on-Tweed and died there unmarried on 5th May 1850. He was an antiquary and left a large collection of notes relating to Berwick-on-Tweed and district, now in the possession of Thomas B. Short, J.P., Berwick-on-Tweed.

(2) Jane, born 4th October 1803, died 20th June 1840, aged thirty-seven. (Tombstone, Alnwick.)

(3) Lucy Weddell, born 12th April 1805, married Captain T. R. B. Embleton, Sunderland, and died 2nd June 1877, aged seventy-two. T. R. B. Embleton died 14th April 1884, aged seventy-six. (*Ibid.*) They had two children : (1) Bradley, (2) ——.

(4) James Call Weddell, born 15th September 1807. He married his cousin, Hannah Call, daughter of Hugh Call as already mentioned. He was a solicitor at Berwick-on-Tweed and died 14th January 1884, aged seventy-five. We produce portraits of him and his wife, and an account of his descendants hereafter.

(5) Frances Weddell, died 27th August 1838, aged thirty-five. (Tombstone.)

(4) Lucy Call, daughter of James Call, was born in 1772 and was married to Charles Manners (of whom hereafter).

(5) Thomas Call, born 1775, was a nurseryman and florist at Spring Gardens, Alnwick.

Reference to the latter's estate was obtained from information given up by his trustee, which shows that he was on 12th December

THOMAS CALL, M.D., ILKLEY
(The Last of the Calls)

CATHERINE MARTIN SHORT

JAMES CALL WEDDELL

HANNAH CALL OR WEDDELL

1826 possessed of 260,000 forest trees, 40,000 thorns, 50,000 seedling, 30,000 seedling elms, 10,000 seedling ash, 1077 great trees of sorts, 1273 shrubs of sorts; one quarter of house, Bailiffgate, Alnwick, rent £81; and St. Thomas lands, Alnwick, rent £28.

He married late in life, when he was over fifty years of age, Elizabeth Mary Colville, and died 18th October 1839, aged sixty-four. He was an elder in Pottergate Presbyterian Church, Alnwick, in 1837. Though the Church Records have disappeared, this church was established about 1650. We have seen the church-door collection plate which bears the date 1689, so that its early establishment is proved. He had an only child, Thomas James Call, M.D. of Ilkley, who was born on 21st January 1833 and baptised 10th March. He was first in practice in Alnwick, but afterwards became assistant to Mr. Walter Duckworth, surgeon, at Addingham, Yorkshire, and thereafter a practitioner at Ilkley. He died on 31st October 1883 unmarried, and was buried in the Duckworth family burying ground at Addingham. Under his will, dated 24th February 1883 and proved at Wakefield on 22nd January 1884, he appointed Ann Duckworth his sole executrix. We produce portraits of Dr. Call and pictures of the family property in Bailiffgate, Alnwick.

According to Martin Call's tree there were other children of James Call who appear to have died in childhood: (1) James, (2) Catherine, and we find on the tombstone in Alnwick churchyard an Algernon interred, 12th February 1766, aged six months, evidently named after the Duke of Northumberland.

The youngest of the family was Martin Miller Call, who went to St. Petersburg and became one of the architects and surveyors of the Winter Palace and Tzarkoi Celo Palace. His portrait is reproduced. He visited Britain repeatedly, and we have evidence of his presence in the Midlands about 1844. He died unmarried and was buried in our family burying ground at Grafskoi Slavanka near Tzarkoi Celo. There has descended to the editor through succession a single share in the first Russian Fire Insurance Company of St. Petersburg, once part of Martin Miller Call's estate. In this little Finnish burying ground lie some forty or fifty of our ancestors and relatives, and pictures of it are here reproduced. Possibly it has been destroyed during the recent struggles.

Lucy Call, sister of Martin Miller Call, was born in 1772 as mentioned by herself to the writer when a child. She has been described as the

Belle of Alnwick. From her portraits and the writer's recollection of her when she was about ninety years of age, though then only a child he can testify to her striking appearance and fascinating manners. He has not been able to trace any entries relating to her birth or baptism in the local records, but this was probably caused by the family being Nonconformists. The writer being her eldest great-grandchild, she had a great regard for him and would take him on her knee and nurse him for hours. Portraits of her are reproduced, one with the writer as a child by her side. She married, in 1792, Charles Manners, the son of Charles Manners, who succeeded James Call in his office of gardener and steward to the Duke of Northumberland.

Charles Manners was, like his brother-in-law, in the employment of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. It seems that the Empress Catherine had heard of the famous landscape gardeners of the Duke of Northumberland and had communicated with the Duke, who arranged that Charles Manners and his brother-in-law, Martin Miller Call, should proceed to Russia in 1792.

They settled at Schusselburg, where Charles Manners laid out the Imperial Palace gardens. It may here be recorded that the Imperial Palace was finally razed to the ground and the whole island acquired by Messrs. Hubbard & Co. of London, who erected their famous print and bleach works there on condition that suitable apartments were always to be kept in readiness for the reception of any member of the Imperial family who might require them. Only on one occasion is it recorded that Royalty appeared there. One day a courier suddenly arrived with orders to have the Imperial suite of rooms ready because one of the Grand Dukes intended to spend the night there. Every one rushed to offer a hand in preparing the rooms. Dusty candelabra, draperies and carpets, bedding and bedhangings were quickly provided, silver plate and other utensils were supplied, and a sumptuous dinner prepared, when, to the disgust of Messrs. Hubbard and their employees, a Grand Duke arrived incognito with a person not of Royal blood and without any Imperial entourage.

The public-spirited and beloved Empress Catherine next employed Charles Manners to lay out the grounds around Torida Palace as a public park known as the 'Torida Gardens.' This palace, under the Czar Nicholas II., became the seat of the 'Duma' or Russian House of Parliament. After the death of the Empress Catherine in 1796, the

LUCY CALL (1772-1862)

CHARLES MANNERS (*b.* ——, *d.* 1824)

EDITOR AND GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

VIEWS OF BURIAL GROUND, GRAFSKOI SLAVANKA

Emperor Paul (the 'mad Emperor') employed Charles Manners and his brother-in-law, Martin Miller Call, to lay out the Imperial Palace gardens at Tzarkoi Celo. Later Charles Manners and his wife and family removed to Peterhoff, where he laid out the gardens of that Imperial Palace, and took charge of the greenhouses and fruit cultivation. Martin Miller Call worked independently of Charles Manners about this period, because Charles Manners fell into disfavour with the Emperor for supplying some choice fruit which the Emperor had ordered for one of his mistresses to the table of the Empress, and which had been recognised by the Emperor.

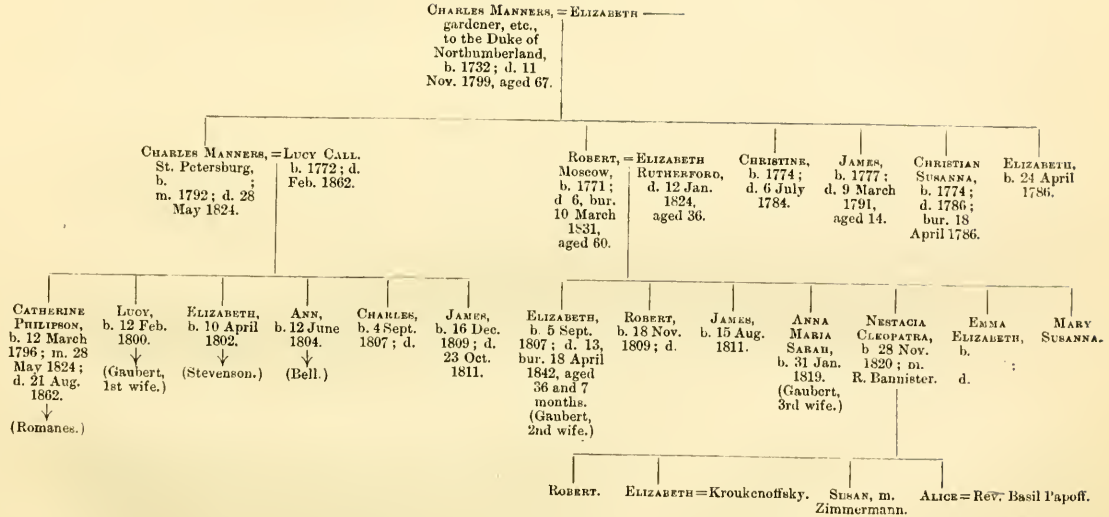
Charles Manners seems to have been of a happy disposition and full of humour. An anecdote is told of him when living within the precincts of the Imperial palace of Peterhoff. When returning home one night he was stopped at the entrance gate by one of the guard, who had received orders from the Emperor Paul that he was to allow no person to enter unless he was wearing a swallow-tail coat and cocked hat. Charles Manners promptly pinned up his coat tails, bashed in the sides of his hat, and having satisfied the sentry got home in safety to his family, who like himself enjoyed the adventure.

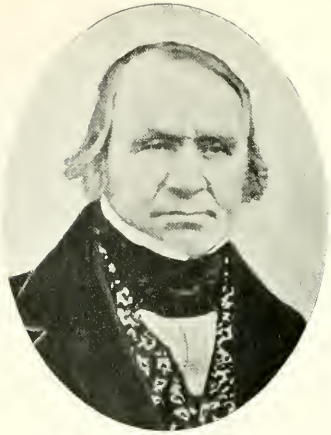
When Charles Manners fell into disfavour with the Emperor he had to seek employment among the Grand Dukes, and so we find him once more living near Schusselburg in his early surroundings, where he laid out what is still known as the Duke's Gardens situated on the Schusselburg Road. Here he died from a paralytic shock in one of the hot-houses on the marriage day of his two daughters, Catherine and Lucy.

Previous to his return to Schusselburg, and after he had left the Emperor's service, he was for a time employed by the Count Scherimetieff, whose property was situated on the Peterhoff Road. His brother, Robert Manners, was gardener to Count Scherimetieff at Moscow.

Charles Manners was buried in the Lutheran burial ground at Grafskoi Slavanka, now known as Czarskaya Slavianka, which the editor visited shortly before the outbreak of the war and found his and other tombstones in good preservation, for which we are indebted to our aged relative, Mrs. David Maxwell, now suffering privation at the hands of the Bolsheviks. His widow, Lucy Call, removed to St. Petersburg to reside with her daughter, Mrs. Stevenson, in the Vaseelie Ostroff (literally William's Isle), where she died in February

MANNERS GENEALOGY

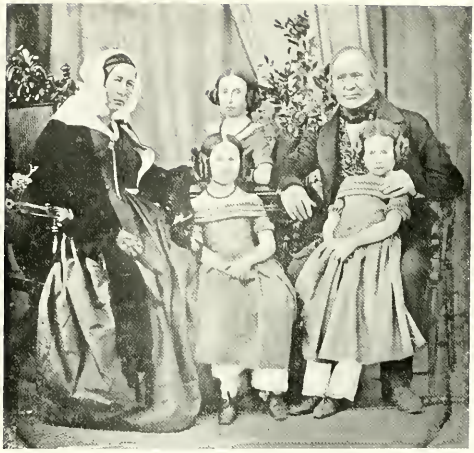

Charles Manners, = Elizabeth
gardener, etc., to the Duke of Northumberland, b. 1732; d. 11 Nov. 1799, aged 67.
Charles Manners, = Lucy Call.
St. Petersburg, b. ; m. 1792; d. 28 May 1824.
b. 1772; d. Feb. 1862.
Robert, = Elizabeth Rutherford,
Moscow, b. 1771; d. 6, bur. 10 March 1831, aged 60.
d. 12 Jan. 1824, aged 36.
Christine, b. 1774; d. 6 July 1784.
James, b. 1777; d. 9 March 1791, aged 14.
Christian Susanna, b. 1774; d. 1786; bur. 18 April 1786.
Elizabeth, b. 24 April 1786.
Catherine Philipson, b. 12 March 1796; m. 28 May 1824; d. 21 Aug. 1862.
(Romanes.)
Lucy, b. 12 Feb. 1800.
(Gaubert, 1st wife.)
Elizabeth, b. 10 April 1802.
(Stevenson.)
Ann, b. 12 June 1804.
(Bell.)
Charles, b. 4 Sept. 1807; d.
James, b. 16 Dec. 1809; d. 23 Oct. 1811.
Elizabeth, b. 5 Sept. 1807; d. 13, bur. 18 April 1842, aged 36 and 7 months. (Gaubert, 2nd wife.)
Robert, b. 18 Nov. 1809; d.
James, b. 15 Aug. 1811.
Anna Maria Sarah, b. 31 Jan. 1819. (Gaubert, 3rd wife.)
Nestacia Cleopatra, b 28 Nov. 1820; m. R. Bannister.
Emma Elizabeth, b. ; d.
Mary Susanna.
Robert.
Elizabeth = Kroukenoffsky.
Susan, m. Zimmermann.
Alice = Rev. Basil Papoff.



SIMON ROMANES
Grandfather (1787-1852)

CATHERINE PHILIPSON MANNERS
Grandmother (1796-1863)

LUCY CALL
Great-Grandmother (1772-1862)



ROMANES FAMILY GROUP

BURIAL GROUND, GRAFSKOI SLAVANKA

1862, aged ninety years and three months, and was buried beside her husband. The editor can recall her patiently teaching him in tremulous voice the 8th Psalm, prose version, from memory, when she was totally blind shortly before her death. She sat erect in her chair, and he stood beside her while she repeated over and over the words of this psalm and made him repeat them after her.

We reproduce Charles Manners' portrait from a coloured miniature in the editor's possession, and several portraits of his wife, the editor's great-grandmother, in two of which he appears as a child by her side.

Charles Manners had two sons and four daughters. His sons, Charles and James Manners, both died unmarried. His son Charles met his death in a very tragic way by hydrophobia, having touched the clothes of a man who had been bitten by a mad dog.

We shall now proceed to deal with his four daughters and their descendants. As far as we can ascertain the family of Manners has died out except in the female line.

Catherine Manners, the editor's grandmother (several of whose portraits are reproduced), was born at St. Petersburg on 12th March 1796, and married his grandfather, Simon Romanes, there on the 28th May 1824, on the same day that her sister, Lucy Manners, married John Peter Gaubert.

A remarkable tragedy occurred that day after the marriages. Charles Manners, as already stated, suddenly died.

A poem in broad Scots, written the same day by the editor's grandfather and in his own handwriting describing the marriage ceremony, is in his possession. It unfortunately is so mutilated that he cannot quote it.

The editor now proceeds to a short account of his family from his own reminiscences.

My grandfather had four children who survived childhood, my father and my three aunts. My father was educated at Russian schools and at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the Arts and Medical classes about 1844 to 1849. The medical course at that time extended over a period of about seven years, but unfortunately his studies were interrupted through his father's serious illness, which terminated in his death on 13th February 1852 (old style). He was compelled, when his course had run some four or five years, to return to Russia to assist in the conduct of his father's business, but his medical training was of great service, especially

during the outbreak of the second great cholera epidemic in Russia, as the following letter which he wrote to a Scottish newspaper testifies :

'St. Petersburg, 22*nd October* 1848.

'The Pestilence has been smiting the living around us by thousands daily and we are the living monuments of the Lord's goodness. Death has visited and we have passed through much suffering, affliction and trial. The Lord's hand has been laid upon me heavily and twice have I been saved from death by the pestilence. I lost an Uncle by the cholera (Mr. David Bell); he fell a martyr labouring for the good of the suffering people around. Having saved about 1000 individuals he lived to see the disease abate and caught the infection while attending an old woman who lay dying of cholera. Only about two dozen died out of that great number while those treated in the usual way nearly all died. I also availed myself of the treatment and saved many a life. I had not a single death among several dozen who had no other assistance. The plan of treatment I sent to Scotland to be published. I also send a copy to Kelso to be made known as the only specific against cholera known. It was laid before the Emperor and sanctioned by His Imperial Majesty. All the doctors who adopted it were successful in curing; the others were not owing to their non-agreement as to the nature of the disease.

Charles S. Romanes.'

The *Kelso Chronicle* proceeds to say : 'We readily give insertion to the following communications, being from a gentleman intimately connected with the town of Kelso :

'The first symptoms were generally headache, giddiness, languour, great anxiety, attended with coldness all over the body; those symptoms were frequently accompanied with sickness, then vomiting and purging generally ensued, with a sense of burning heat at the stomach, and spasms in the feet and limbs and sometimes also in the hands and arms. When the patient was sick and retching we (Mr. Bell and family) gave him a copious draught of warm water several times repeated to cleanse the stomach and when the retching subsided we gave (an adult) two tablespoons of castor oil with 20 or 25 drops of laudanum and 3 or 4 drops of oil of peppermint, and if this was retained in the course of an hour a wine glass of French brandy in two wine-glassfuls of hot water and 20 drops of laudanum. This given one half at a time and half an hour between each time, but

CHARLES S. ROMANES (i)
Father (1825-1875)

RACHEL ROMANES
(1817-1849)

ELEANOR LAING DAVIDSON
Mother (1829-1863)

FATHER AND FAMILY

AGED 2
(WITH GRANDMOTHER)

AGED 10

AGED 13

AGED 17

CHARLES S. ROMANES (ii)

EDITOR AND SISTER

MOTHER

EDITOR'S SISTER

if the castor oil does not produce a stool it should be repeated, but if the retching continues so that the patient cannot retain the castor oil on the stomach, two pills each consisting of 1½ grains of opium and 1½ of camphor should be given and a mustard plaster applied to the pit of the stomach, and after it has been on for 15 to 20 minutes it should be removed and a Spanish fly blister put on the same place, as by so doing it makes the blister take effect much sooner, and when it has taken effect it generally removes the sickness, and then the castor oil should be given as soon as the patient can retain it, but if the sickness should still continue to prevent the oil from being retained on the stomach, four more of those pills should be taken, the patient put into bed and well covered with blankets so as to produce a warm perspiration, and hot-water bottles or hot bags of bran should be applied to endeavour to restore heat to the body, as a warm perspiration is generally the first favourable symptom, as after being attacked there is generally a profuse cold sweat all over the body.

'If the patient was attacked with spasms we generally applied strong spirits in which cayenne pepper had been steeped and rubbed it well into the parts affected with the hand, and when the spasms were very bad we put the feet and limbs into a warm bath, and as soon as taken out they were then rubbed under the bedclothes so as not to expose the patient to cold. What never almost failed to remove the spasms was to rub the parts affected with laudanum mixed with a little sweet oil which makes it more agreeable to rub and prevents the laudanum from taking the skin off, which it would do if applied alone. This was found of great service in removing the spasms.

'When the purging continued violent an injection was given first of gruel, rice water, or thin starch with two or three spoonfuls of laudanum in it, and as the patients are often troubled with very violent hic, a little peppermint water was found to relieve it. As there is generally a great thirst, rice water or water gruel was given, and for food a little rice boiled in water with a little nutmeg or cinnamon in it. Everything sour must be avoided (even in health) when cholera is in the land. In proportioning the dose of any medicine it may be assumed as a general rule that a patient of fourteen years of age will require about two-thirds of the quantity proper for an adult, if seven years one-half, if three years one-fourth, if one year one-eighth. About 60 drops make a teaspoonful equal to a drachm and a teaspoonful is equal to half an ounce.

'Mr. Bell saved so many lives in 1831 that the Emperor presented him with a gold medal and an address expressing his approbation and thanks. This year Mr. Bell also asked permission to treat the people which was granted. Mr. Bell not being a medical practitioner it was necessary to send a petition to the Emperor before administering the recipe to his subjects. Mr. Bell saved the lives of nearly 1000 of his fellow-men.'

I add the following prescription from my father's note-book:

Cholera Morbus

'The first symptoms are generally headache, giddiness, languor, great anxiety, attended with cold extremities and sense of cold all over the body. When the two last are observed bleeding till warmth is restored or the patient faints is said to be the best method of treatment, and then a dose of castor oil with (warm) hot bottles all round the body to restore warmth. Bags of hot hops to the stomach. When the patient is retching violently and purging excessively, copious draughts of hot water should be given to clear the stomach, but if this sickness continues a blister should be immediately applied over the region of the stomach, and the way I generally did was to apply a mustard poultice, and when it had been on fifteen or twenty minutes I took it off and applied a strong Spanish fly blister which generally removed the sickness.

'Then two tablespoonfuls of castor oil with 10 to 15 drops of laudanum in it, and with 15 to 20 drops of essence of peppermint, regulated according to the strength of it. This dose must be repeated till it operates; if the patient is violently purged a glyster should be given first of common gruel to cleanse the intestines, then another of thin starch, a teacupful with a teaspoonful of laudanum.

'When the case was accompanied with spasms or cramp in the extremities, capsicum pepper steeped in strong spirit was generally used to rub the limbs, etc. I found that laudanum mixed with a little sweet oil was more effectual; the oil is to make the laudanum easier rubbed in and prevents the skin being rubbed off; two or more persons should be employed to rub where the cramps are most violent.

'I generally had the patient's feet put in hot water up to the knees when possible to get it done.

'When the sickness was very bad and they could not retain the

ROBERT ROMANES, D.Sc. F.C.S., F.L.S., ETC.

castor oil in their stomach, I generally gave a pill of opium, and if that did not allay it another after half an hour, and then the castor oil as soon as it could be retained. And after the castor oil one glass of French brandy with 10 to 15 drops of laudanum and 15 to 20 drops of oil of peppermint, and add to this a little hot water to be given by two tablespoonfuls at a time as a stimulant as the patient is generally disposed to sink, and as soon as possible should be put into bed and covered over with as many blankets as he can bear to procure perspiration, and when this ensues it is a favourable symptom.

'Thus I think I have given a brief and complete description of the treatment I adopted with great success in 1831.'

An account of the great work that his uncle, David Bell, undertook, will be found further on in an account of the Bell family.

I reproduce portraits of my father when a student, his first wife, my mother, brothers and sister, and also my aunts and other members of the Romanes family.

My father married, first, his cousin, Miss Rachel Romanes, daughter of John Romanes, who survived about two years after their marriage and died on 17th May 1849 at St. Petersburg. She and her child, a daughter who only lived about a year, are both buried in Smolensky cemetery, St. Petersburg.

My father married, secondly, Miss Eleanor Laing Davidson, my mother, who died in 1864 when we were children, aged thirty-four. My father had three sons and one daughter: (1) Myself, the eldest; (2) Robert Romanes, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., etc., born on 30th September 1853 at Berwick-on-Tweed; (3) James Manners Romanes, B.Sc.; (4) Isabella Davidson Romanes. I was married on 22nd September 1887 to Jessie Mary Robb Hatrick, Cliff House, Pollokshields, and have two children, Charles James Lorimer Romanes, Writer to the Signet, and Eliza Margaretta Romanes. My son has an only child, a daughter, who was born in February 1919.

My brother, Robert Romanes (1853-1889), was a very remarkable child; he was taught the alphabet, but required little further instruction, teaching himself to read and devouring every book in our house.

He entered the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh under Professor Lyon Playfair in 1868, and continued as one of Professor Crum Brown's assistants until 1874. In April 1874 he obtained the degree of B.Sc. in Physical and Experimental Science,

and gained the Baxter Physical Science Scholarship as the best Science Scholar of the year. That year he went to Germany and attended the University of Munich, working in Dr. Erlenmayer's laboratories. After his return from Germany in 1876 he took the degree of D.Sc. in the department of Inorganic and Technological Chemistry.

In 1876 he became Curator at Clifton College, and in March 1878 the Marquis of Salisbury appointed him Professor of Physical Science in the Government College, Rangoon. Later in addition he received the appointment of Chemical Examiner to the Government, and was employed from time to time on special duty connected with scientific inquiries and experiments on behalf of the Government. In 1885 he was appointed Scientific Officer to the Burma Field Force, in the expedition to Upper Burma which resulted in the deposition of King Thebaw and the annexation of the country. There were reports current that the king had great treasures in rubies and other precious stones. Dr. Romanes found, however, that many of the rubies were 'made in Germany' of coloured glass. His report on the Burmese Expedition and his Diary were published in February 1886. For his services he received the India Medal with Burma clasp. After being eleven years in Rangoon he applied for three years' leave to visit this country, and on the day he expected to sail (12th April 1889) he went to the Shway Dagon Pagoda to search for diatoms in the ponds, and it is supposed he must have caught infection there, for he became ill with cholera in its most virulent form and died in a few hours, to the great regret of the community. He was Captain in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, and his funeral, which was a military one, was attended by the Chief Commissioner and a great number of friends and others who had great respect for him.

The best account I can give of my late brother is a memorial article written by the Rev. J. E. Moir, minister of the Presbyterian Church of Rangoon, which appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette* of 16th April 1889, and the account of his funeral as recorded in that paper:

'On returning from a very short tour of Chaplain's duty I am filled with grief to hear of the death of my friend Dr. Romanes. It was but on Thursday evening last that I had a long conversation with him at the Gymkhana. He said that he had not been feeling well of late and that he had put in an application to the Syndicate for short leave. I said that I had not yet seen the application but

that he might be assured that it was granted. He spoke very earnestly about the Rangoon College under the present management, and said he was glad to find that Mr. Marshall, the new Mathematical Lecturer, remembered him being at Clifton College in days gone by. He was not hopeful of the immediate success of the proposed telegraph classes in the Rangoon College, but said that he wanted the electrical machines whether there were pupils or not.

'We went on to talk of the difficulties that beset Burman boys in their study of English, and he said that he knew of only one Burman lad, and he lived in a Eurasian family, who could write a really English letter. He said he thought the reason why Burmese lads speak English so much better than native boys do is their free mixture with their European schoolfellows, and he expressed his strong approval of our plans at St. John's College. I mention this because he used to hold different opinions when he first came to the country, and disliked the idea of educating European and native boys together. Experience, he said, had entirely changed his opinions on this point. We had much talk on cadet volunteers and their prospects. He spoke of the difficulties he had had with his own company, but he felt that he had now overcome all obstacles, and added, "In about a couple of seasons we shall be as strong as you." We then dropped off into our never-failing topic of mutual interest and affection—a gentleman rejoicing in the nom-de-plume of Shway Yoe. About him Dr. Romanes seemed to shake off his usual reserve and to talk with deep interest of every little incident that came up. We talked of the days when Dr. Romanes first came out eleven years ago. I remember that Mr. Scott first introduced him to me on the Gymkhana grounds, where under the Presidency of Mr. Aitchison we were having our first and last inter-scholastic sports with the Rangoon College.

'I thought the Doctor one of the most taciturn of men. He rarely gave more than a Yes or No in reply, and a friend said that the worthy Doctor had brought out a large supply of these monosyllables and did not intend to use any other words until his stock was exhausted. But upon more intimate acquaintance Dr. Romanes proved to be one of the most charming of associates. He was undoubtedly eccentric. One day he astonished and amused his circle of friends by leaving p.p.c. cards upon them when he had not the remotest idea of quitting Rangoon. Then again he had queer notions about most things, and he seemed rather in his quiet way to like

propounding the strangest ideas just for the fun of the thing. On Thursday last he said he was going to propose the exclusion of ladies from the Gymkhana! He was told that if he did he would be condemned to be married forthwith. How deep and varied was his reading none but his most intimate associates could guess. He seemed to know everything and to know it well. Yet he never paraded his knowledge. It had to be drawn out of him, and it often came in a queer and unexpected form.

'He loved his work in his laboratory, but he did not love the drudgery of teaching. Yet a more painstaking and conscientious man than Dr. Romanes, Rangoon has not yet seen. How unostentatiously he did his numerous charities we all know. For money except as a means of doing good he had no desire, and when several sums came to him as increments of pay he laid them out in charity and public utility. His large contribution of Rs.600 to the last Rifle meeting at Insein was but one instance. Brother Valens could tell of Dr. Romanes' kindness to the S. Paul's Cadets, whose captain he became. His notions about soldiering were scientific, but peculiar and eminently unpractical. Yet he held to them with beautiful tenacity. In his memorable capture of the enemy's camp at Insein, long after the battle had been fought and decided and the men had gone away to bathing drill, he maintained the correctness of his actions and that General Gordon and his staff were entirely in the wrong. But he dearly loved volunteering and never spared himself. He set an example to his cadets of unselfishness and devotion, which it is to be hoped they will affectionately follow now that the kind loving officer who cared for them so much has gone to his rest. "Dear old Romanes"—yet only thirty-six years of age. He will be missed in Rangoon by a large circle of friends who knew his real and genuine worth, from the Rangoon College of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, from the world where his abilities and attainments were known and appreciated, from the volunteer corps of which he was a pattern member. To his relations at home, and to his sorrowing pupils and bereaved young soldiers in Burma, I would offer my deepest sympathy. We have all lost a friend and our loss is keenly felt. But let us bear his bright example, of kindness, of duty, of hard work, of unselfishness before us, and so shall we but show our admiration of our friend, who being dead yet speaketh to us and tells us to follow in his path of usefulness and duty.

(Signed) J. E. Moir.'

The same paper gave the following account of his funeral:

'The funeral of Dr. Romanes, which took place on Saturday afternoon, started from the house in Sandwith Road shortly after 5 P.M. A firing party composed of cadets from the High School, St. John's, and St. Paul's, under the command of Captain W. B. Addis, led off the long procession. Then followed the band of the B.S.R.V. playing the Dead March. On either side of the hearse marched six senior officers as pall bearers, and on the coffin in addition to the sword, helmet, belts, etc., of the deceased were some beautiful wreaths that had been sent by thoughtful friends. Lieut. Redmond followed as chief mourner, followed by a squad of non-commissioned officers and men who had requested permission to carry the coffin to the grave. Then came a long procession of privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers two and two in order of seniority, the rear being brought up by other friends of the deceased on foot and in carriages. The cortège moved at a slow step till clear of the town, breaking into quick time which was maintained until near the gates of the Cantonment cemetery. Here the Rev. Mr. Moir, the minister of the Presbyterian Church, was waiting with a large concourse comprising the principal officials and residents of the Station, beginning with the Chief Commissioner. We were glad to notice among the mourners clergy of every denomination, and understand that had longer notice been given all in Rangoon would have united in paying their last tribute of respect to one whom all honoured and respected. Although the funeral invitations had only been issued a few hours in advance, and the day was one when it was difficult to get people together, the Scots colony was there almost to a man. On arrival at the grave, which is situated just across the nullah near the hedge, the firing party drew up on the slope above and the mourners gathered round. In a voice more than once broken in genuine emotion the officiating minister read the solemn and impressive ceremony of his Church, adding the short and extempore prayer that followed a high tribute to the personal and other qualities of his friend. Sharp across the hush and silence sounded the brief words of command, and three volleys told the large assembly that all was over. Then the mourners gathered round to cast a last glance, and a handful of earth on the coffin, while the firing party and escort marched off.

'It has been our sad duty to attend many funerals in Rangoon, but rarely have we seen the whole community more shocked or more sincerely sorrowful than on Saturday. Of the hundreds gathered

there of Europeans, Burmans, Indians, and Chinese, there was hardly one without some anecdote testifying to the kindness and liberality of the quiet unassuming Doctor, whose memory will remain among us long after many of those present on Saturday shall have joined him beyond the range.

'Dr. Romanes was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, so it was but seemly that his town being debatable territory, representatives of all the United Kingdom should meet around his grave. For some days he had been feeling unwell, and had mentioned his intention of applying for immediate leave. Only at half-past five on the Friday evening he had quitted his work, hurrying down to send by the mail letters probably intimating his speedy return home.

'For some time previous to his decease, Dr. Romanes had been engaged on an elaborate research on a new alkaloid that he had discovered in teak; and we understand that he has left sufficient material behind for the completion of the monograph he had projected. It is stated that he fell a victim to duty, having been but lately engaged in the post-mortem examination of bodies, during the manipulation of which he in all probability contracted his fatal illness.

'Dr. Romanes was unmarried. A suggestion has already been made that steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, either by the erection of a monument or in other seemly manner. We need hardly inform his friends that our columns are open for the purpose, and that we can promise cordial support both among our subscribers and staff.'

My other brother, James Manners Romanes, B.Sc., was born at Inverkeithing in 1855. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1871. His special study was Chemistry, and for some time he was assistant to Professor James Dewar, now Sir James Dewar, of Cambridge. His studies being interrupted by ill-health (asthma and hay-fever), which made it advisable to try a milder climate, he went to Cornwall and became Metallurgist at the South Down Metal and Chemical Works, returning to Edinburgh to take his degree of B.Sc. in 1878. Later he turned his attention to literary work. He was much interested in Russia and made several journeys to that country, the first in 1877-1878 when he spent some weeks in St. Petersburg, again in 1879 when he travelled over a large part of Russia for nearly a year. In 1883 he went to Moscow as special correspondent for the *Glasgow*

JAMES MANNERS ROMANES, B.Sc.

A RUSSIAN TOWN

AN INDIAN GATHERING

IDOLS!

Herald, Courant, and *South Australian Register,* to describe the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia and the festivities connected with it. In 1884 he made another journey to Russia in order to investigate the oil industry of Baku, at the request of Nobel Brothers, going *via* St. Petersburg and by steamer down the Volga to Astrachan, visiting on the way Kazan, Saratoff, and many other towns. He spent some time in Baku, and then crossed the Caucasus mountains by the Pass of Dariel and visited Tiflis, Batoum, the Crimea, Odessa, Constantinople, Salonica, Athens, etc., remaining a short time at each place. Meanwhile he wrote articles for the *Times,* which appeared in August 1884, fully describing the work going on in Baku. He also wrote for other British and Australian papers many articles on interesting Russian subjects. In April 1885 he went to Bombay as assistant editor of the *Times of India,* where his wide knowledge, as shown in the many leading articles of that paper, was much appreciated, but his health broke down in the trying climate and he returned to this country two years later.

One of his books, *Alirabi,* by a Hadji of Hyde Park, was published by Blackwood and was most favourably reviewed, many critics suggesting it to be the work of Laurence Oliphant. In 1889 he again visited Russia and wrote many articles for the *Scotsman* and other papers. His interesting letters on the famous Narva manœuvres in 1890, in which the German Emperor took such a prominent part, resulted in his appointment as St. Petersburg correspondent to the *Daily News.* In this capacity he did much work and spent some months in Moscow in 1891 investigating the persecution of the Jews. After some years he retired from active journalistic work and spent the last years of his life in the vicinity of Edinburgh, where he died after a very short illness from pneumonia on 23rd April 1919.

I can only add that his extensive reading, scientific knowledge, and marvellous acquaintance with literature generally made him a great conversationalist, but his delicate state of health prevented him from attaining that public position which he might otherwise have attained.

My sister and I remain to mourn the loss of our two brothers.

From the numerous photographs he took in his travels I have reproduced an Indian village, a Russian village, and two large idols.

After my grandfather's death my grandmother carried on his business in conjunction with my father. The house in which they

lived, and where my sister and I were born, was at the corner of Vosnesenskoi Street and the Great St. Isaac's Plain at the Blue Bridge (Seinoi Most), and opposite the Grand Duchess Mary's Palace.

In the centre of this great plain or square is situated the Cathedral of St. Isaac, and beyond it is the monument to Alexander the First, and further over the equestrian statue to Peter the Great. Beyond it run the placid waters of the Neva. Towards the right, facing the river, is the Winter Palace. On the left side of the great square are many public buildings such as the Duma building, the Synod, and the Horse Guards. Across the square runs the famous Nefsky Prospect, called after one of the Russian patron saints, Alexander Nefsky. In this street are to be found the best shops and many churches such as the Kazan Cathedral. There is a famous arch in a street leading near it to the back of the Winter Palace. From the balcony of that palace many public proclamations have been made, and many an epoch-making scene has occurred in front of it. Some of my earliest recollections of childhood and boyhood circle round that old house and some of the country houses or 'Datchas' which we occupied in summer. The war and the Bolshevik rule has prevented me from obtaining photographs of that house and assistance from relatives in Russia.

My grandfather's three daughters were: Mary Anne, Elizabeth, and Lucy Manners Romanes. Mary Anne was born in St. Petersburg on 13th December 1834, and died unmarried in Edinburgh on June 1898; Elizabeth was born in St. Petersburg on 26th January 1837, and died unmarried in Edinburgh on 2nd September 1892; and Lucy Manners was born 3rd December 1838, and married James Davidson, manufacturer, Berwick-on-Tweed, on , and had three children: Dr. James Davidson, M.D., etc., of 35 Welbeck Street, Consulting Physician to the London Missionary Society, and of Dagnall Park, Selhurst, Croydon; Katherine Romanes Davidson; and Robert Davidson. Reproductions of their photographs are given, and also of my grandfather, Robert Davidson, manufacturer, Berwick-on-Tweed; my grandmother, Isabella Dickson, his wife; of James Davidson in his uniform as an early volunteer in Artillery, and of his children.

At this point I may mention that I have prepared some seventy genealogical trees of the family of Romanes, but this work has already extended to such dimensions and far beyond my intention when I thought of printing Martin Call's MSS., that I am unable to extend it

ISABELLA DAVIDSON
Grandmother

ROBERT DAVIDSON
Grandfather

LUCY MANNERS DAVIDSON

JAMES DAVIDSON

JOHN ROMANES
Grand-uncle (1781-1844)

RACHEL LORIMER OR ROMANES
Grand-aunt (1791-1871)

RACHEL ROMANES

JANE ROMANES OF BUSKINGBURN
(1812-1874)

MARY LAMB OR ROMANES (?)
Great-Great-Grandmother

E. M. ROMANES

J. L. ROMANES AND E. M. ROMANES

JAMES LORIMER ROMANES OF BUSKINGBURN
(1825-1887)

HELEN WYLLIE ROMANES
(1815-1878)

M. A. AND E. ROMANES AND DR. DAVIDSON

DAVIDSON FAMILY

ELIZA MARGARETTA ROMANES OF BUSKINGBURN (1830-1917)

WILLIAM SMITH

MARY ROMANES OR SMITH

MRS. ROMANES AND SON

E. M. ROMANES
(Editor's Daughter)

C. J. LORIMER ROMANES, W.S.
(Editor's Son)

MRS. C. J. L. ROMANES

EDITOR'S GRANDCHILD

BUSKINGBURN HOUSE

DR. DAVIDSON AND FAMILY

CHARLES S. ROMANES (ii)

MRS. AND MISS ROMANES

to embrace a history of the family of Romanus, Rolmanhouse, and Romanes. I may print it as an Appendix with additional Call notes. I submit the portraits of my grandfather's brother, John Romanes; his wife, Rachael Lorimer; and one whom I believe to be my great-grandmother, Mary Lamb. And also of members of the family of John Romanes: Jane Romanes of Buskingburn; James Lorimer Romanes of Buskingburn, solicitor, Kelso; and Eliza Margaretta Romanes of Buskingburn. Also their cousin, Helen Wylie Romanes. All these died unmarried, leaving now my son and myself as the only representatives in the male line of our branch of the Romanes family.

GAUBERT

John P. Gaubert, papermaker, was three times married, first to Lucy Manners as already recorded. He had only one child by his first marriage, George Manners Gaubert, who succeeded him as managing director of the Ouglitch Paper Mill Company. He died on 22nd July 1885, aged sixty. His line became extinct on the death of his only daughter, Elizabeth Hoeltzer. Mr. Gaubert's second wife was Elizabeth Manners, daughter of Robert Manners, Moscow, and cousin of his first wife. By her he had the following sons:

(1) John Gaubert, who had an only child, Lena Gaubert, who now resides at Bushey, Herts.

(2) Frederick Gaubert, an officer in the Russian Army, who died unmarried in Russia.

(3) Peter Alfred Martin Gaubert, who died unmarried at Chalk Hill, Bushey, Herts, on 19th May 1887, aged thirty-four.

(4) Robert Gaubert, who succeeded his brother, George Manners Gaubert, as managing director of the Ouglitch Paper Mill. He married his second-cousin, Elizabeth Kroukenoffsky, daughter of Elizabeth Bannister and —— Kroukenoffsky. Elizabeth Bannister was the daughter of Nestacia Cleopatra Manners and Robert Bannister, St. Petersburg. Mr. Bannister had by his wife two other children: Robert Bannister, and Lucy Bannister who married —— Zimmermann, St. Petersburg. Robert Gaubert died at Ouglitch without issue, so that the Gaubert family in the male line is now extinct.

Mr. Gaubert married, as his third wife, Anna Maria Manners, who

died on 10th October 1880 at Chalk Hill, Bushey, Herts, and was interred at Kensal Green Cemetery on 15th October. He had an only child by his third marriage, Lucy Gaubert, who married Laurence Ustich Jeans, Watford, and has three children: Laurence Jeans, Commander in the Royal Navy; Francis Jeans, Lieutenant in the British Army; and one daughter, Nancy Jeans, who recently married Dr. Glyn Hall.

STEVENSON

The third daughter of Charles Manners and Lucy Call, Elizabeth Manners, married Alexander Stevenson, merchant, St. Petersburg. He is said in his will to be a native of Loanhead, and from the titles of a property he succeeded to at Gilmerton, a village about three miles south-east of Edinburgh, I have concluded that he came from that neighbourhood.

The late Alexander Stevenson, Writer to the Signet, who lived and died at 9 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, appears to have been a relation of his and held some of their family titles, but I have not been able to construct the Stevenson genealogy. Mr. Stevenson's mother's name was Heriot, and he had a brother-in-law, Captain Waldie, both members of old Edinburgh families. I have prepared a genealogical tree of this family of Stevenson from Alexander Stevenson only. His eldest son, John Alexander Stevenson, was a papermaker at Ouglitch, Tver, Russia, where his father-in-law, John P. Gaubert, had established a paper mill which he formed into a joint-stock Company, the shares of which were chiefly held by the Gaubert, Stevenson, and Manners families. John Stevenson, who was secretary of the Company, married his cousin, Elizabeth Sarah Gaubert, who died at Bridgewater on 11th October 1898, aged fifty-eight. They had an only child, Elizabeth Lucy Alice Stevenson, who married Arthur Basil Cottam, architect, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, and died on 15th August 1903, aged thirty-nine, leaving two children. Alexander Stevenson, the second son of Alexander Stevenson, married and died without issue. His widow resides at Annerley, London, S.E. He was also a shareholder in the paper mill, and became secretary of the Company on his brother's death. The only daughter of Alexander Stevenson, Lucy Stevenson, married her cousin, George Manners Gaubert, who became managing director of the Company on the death of his father. He had an only

GAUBERT GROUP

BELL GROUP

JOHN P. GAUBERT

MRS. GAUBERT (3rd)

MRS. JEANS
(Only child of 3rd marriage)

LAURENCE USTICH JEANS

CAPTAIN JEANS

LIEUTENANT JEANS

NANCY GLYN HALL

ELIZABETH MANNERS OR STEVENSON
(1802-1867)

JOHN A. STEVENSON
(Eldest Son)

ELIZABETH LUCY ALICE STEVENSON
(Only Child, 1864-1903)

child, Elizabeth Ann Lucy Gaubert, who married —— Hoeltzer, Ouglitch, Yaroslav, Russia, and died at Annerley on 15th February 1915, aged fifty-one, without issue.

We thus record the failure of the Stevenson line except in the children of Basil Cottam, architect, Bridgewater, before mentioned.

BELL

The following account of this family is chiefly an abridgment of a MS. narrative written by Mrs. Ingeborg Bell, to whom I am much indebted for information and help. We have not been able to trace the family earlier than David Bell's father, John Bell, as the name is comparatively common in the parish of Cupar and neighbourhood, and we have been confronted with the difficulties of identification which we have not been able to overcome, but we found David Bell was born at Cupar, Fife, on 9th July 1793. His father was John Bell, woollen weaver, and his mother's maiden name was Isabella Gibson. Besides David they had a younger son, John, and three daughters: (1) Euphemia; (2) Elizabeth, who married a farmer named Ferguson, and died without issue at Cupar on 4th June 1881; and (3) Margaret, who married late in life —— Cresswell, Inland Revenue Officer at Stafford, and also died without issue. Mr. Cresswell had three children by a former marriage. Portraits of David Bell, and his wife, Ann Manners, and of his two sisters, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Cresswell, are reproduced.

David Bell served his apprenticeship with a firm of engineers in Glasgow who chiefly manufactured spinning and weaving machinery. He was of a deeply religious nature and a member of the old Scottish Independent body which took its rise through the labours of the Haldanes at the close of the eighteenth century. He proved himself a devoted son and brother. In after years he bought a house in Cupar for his aged sisters, and thus enabled them to live rent free.

In 1824, when Mr. Bell was thirty-one, he went to Russia at a period when there was a general revival of industry following the Napoleonic Wars. The efforts of the Empress Catherine to encourage her subjects in developing the country was continued by her grandson, Alexander I. Under General Wilson, a Scotsman, the Emperor promoted the 'Imperial Alexandroffsky Manufactory,' in which he

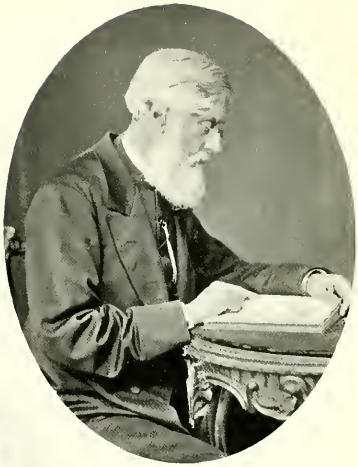
chiefly employed boys and girls from the foundling hospitals under British foremen, who were selected as heads of the various departments. David Bell was appointed head of the engineering department. When the first 'Jacquard' loom was erected a silk portrait of the Emperor was woven, which still remains as a treasured relic in the Bell family. One of the industries put under the charge of Mr. Bell was the manufacture of playing-cards, of which the Government retained the monopoly. He invented a process for polishing the surface by using a smooth flint. One of the De la Rues from London was appointed as his assistant. Families of the name of Maxwell and Anderson from Lancashire, and spinners and weavers from Dunfermline, received other appointments, and soon a British colony was formed at Alexandroffsky which continues to this day. Recently the pastor of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. Key, aged ninety-three, a native of Norwich, returned to this country a victim of Bolshevik ill-treatment. His portrait we reproduce. He died in March 1919, aged ninety-four.

'David Bell, a strict Sabbatarian, used to walk to St. Petersburg on Sundays to worship with the British Dissenters, who at that time met in the meeting-house of the German Moravian Brethren after their morning service. The use of snuff among these brethren was so great that the room had to be thoroughly ventilated before the British congregation could enter, so that the meeting room was nicknamed "the snuff-box."'

The first Independent minister of this congregation was the Rev. Richard Knill, who was born at Braunton, Cornwall, on the 14th April 1787. He was first a missionary in India, and on his return to England in 1820 he was invited by the London Missionary Society to go to Russia to carry on a work previously begun by Dr. Paterson in Finland and Russia. Mr. Knill was a very remarkable man. His memoirs and correspondence, by Mr. Charles M. Birrell of Edge Hill, Liverpool, with a character sketch by the Rev. John Angell James, contain much information relating to the condition of Russia at that period, and of those associated with him in the early religious work begun in Russia under the encouragement and support of the Emperor Alexander I. (To this interesting book the editor would draw the attention of his readers.)

Mr. Knill left Russia on the outbreak of the first great cholera epidemic of 1831, intending to return, but his labours were so greatly

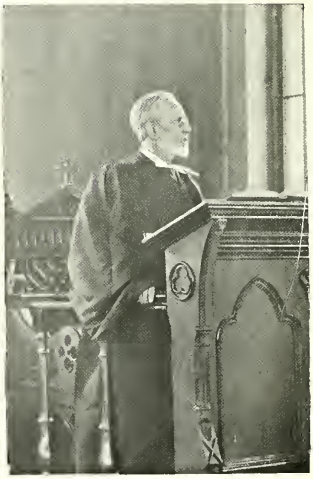
REV. T. S. ELLERBY



REV. DR. J. CROUMBIE BROWN

REV. RICHARD KNILL
(1787-1857)

REV. JOHN D. KILBURN



REV. MR. KEY
(1825-1919)

DAVID BELL
(1793-1848)

ANN MANNERS OR BELL
(1804-1877)

MISS BELL AND MRS. FERGUSON

MRS. CRESSWELL

valued in Britain that he was induced to remain here. After having various charges in connection with the Independent body he became latterly pastor of a large congregation at Chester, though he was chiefly engaged in evangelistic work, street preaching, and tract distribution. He died at Chester on 2nd January 1857. We reproduce his portrait.

'The second minister of this community was the Rev. John Croumbie Brown, LL.D., from Haddington (whose portrait we also reproduce). It was during his ministry that the British and American Chapel in St. Petersburg was built from plans prepared by him.

'When David Bell worshipped at "the snuff-box" he met Ann Manners, fourth daughter of Charles Manners and Lucy Call, at the house in the Vaseelie Ostroff of Alexander Stevenson, merchant, St. Petersburg, who had married her sister Elizabeth. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manners were living at Tzarskoi Celo with their youngest unmarried daughter, Ann, then about twenty-two, who frequently paid week-end visits to her sister. In this way the tall, solemn, and lonely Scot wooed, won, and finally married Ann Manners in 1827.' He had the following children: (1) Isabella, (2) Charles, (3) David, (4) John, (5) James, and (6) Lucy Ann Bell.

The cholera year (1831) was a very strenuous one for David Bell, for he devoted all his spare time attending to the suffering and dying with marvellous results. It seems he obtained the recipe, which he used with so much success, from a doctor who had returned from India and who had had great experience and success in treating Asiatic cholera patients. The peasants and lower classes indulged largely in the hot season in eating raw cucumber and other vegetables, and as they lived in most insanitary conditions cholera spread with alarming rapidity when an outbreak occurred. The peasants and working people became most grateful and attached to David Bell for his indefatigable labours on their behalf to check the plague. Charles Bell never to his dying day forgot his father or ceased to speak of him with the greatest love and reverence, and through all his eighty-three years abstained from tobacco and card-playing because his father had required it of him when a youth.

Card-playing in Russia had grown to such an extent that the nobility in these days of serfdom, when they had nothing more to stake at their card tables, would pledge their serfs on their estates. A pack of cards was never used more than once, so that by the small

hours in the morning the players were often sitting knee-deep in cards.

Charles Bell was educated first at a school kept by two Misses Cable, who were the instructors of many of the British families connected with Russia, and latterly at the Russian Gymnasium. After leaving school he became an apprentice engineer under his father, and old General Wilson, now almost totally blind, took an active interest in his welfare.

About this time John Bell, a brother of David Bell, came out to Russia to assist his brother in the works. Shortly after, fire broke out in the buildings, and the office occupied by David Bell was attacked by the flames. John Bell saw his brother rush out to save his books and papers, but he did not observe that his brother had escaped through a back door. Shortly after the roof fell in and John Bell, believing that his brother was buried in the ruins, got so excited over the incident that he had a nervous breakdown. He returned to Cupar, where he was maintained till his death by his brother.

About this period David Bell invented an eye salve to cure the eye diseases (chiefly King's-evil) which were so prevalent among the Russians. This salve is still made and distributed by his two granddaughters to relieve the suffering poorer classes.

Dr. J. Croumbie Brown, having returned to Britain, was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Scales Ellerby about 1840. We reproduce his portrait. There was then no religious instruction for the small British colony at Alexandroffsky beyond an occasional visit by a missionary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1845, however, Messrs. Harrison, Winans, and Eastwick, an American firm of engineers, entered into a contract to manufacture engines for the Petersburg-Moscow Railway, and services were then regularly held on the Sunday afternoons at the house of Mr. Harrison by Mr. Ellerby. Subsequently a Presbyterian church was built, of which the Rev. Mr. Key became minister.

In 1848 the second great cholera epidemic broke out, and once more David Bell came to the rescue of the poor Russians, as recorded in my father's letter. The German doctors, Bredoff and Kayus, could not combat the disease though trying many remedies. The people refused to accept their services, as they discovered that their relatives when in a cold death-like faint were being whipped with nettles till their skin was blistered to promote circulation. These German physicians even ordered patients to be put into scalding baths till

the skin came off and the victim died in agony. These men, when they saw the great success which attended the labours of David Bell, became jealous of him and his assistants, and got the authorities to prohibit his practice on the ground that he was an unqualified practitioner.

Then the poor people applied to General Wilson to appeal to the Czar Nicholas I. to permit Mr. Bell to continue his work of mercy. The permission was granted, and General Wilson offered to refund Mr. Bell all his expenses so that the poor might receive relief free of charge. The Czar stipulated that a register should be kept of all who received relief. It is recorded that 1083 persons received such relief, of whom only about twenty-four died. The Emperor presented Mr. Bell with a gold medal, having on one side his effigy and on the other the legend 'Za Ouserdia' ('For Devotion'). The medal was suspended on a ribbon of St. Vladimir, and an address and permission to wear the Order of St. Vladimir accompanied the gift.

One evening after all had retired to bed there came an entreaty to Mr. Bell to come immediately to see his old coachman who had been taken suddenly seriously ill. Though tired and worn out through his unceasing labours, Mr. Bell rose and went with the messenger to the stricken one, whom he found almost beyond human aid. He gave him all the aid he could, and rubbed him till perspiration broke on his patient's brow in the small hours of the morning and he had restored the man to life. He could then with safety leave him to his friends and himself retire to rest. In his weak and exhausted condition Mr. Bell had contracted the disease. His wife and children then nursed him and applied all the remedies he had taught them. They succeeded in bringing him through the cholera, but typhoid fever supervened and his strength gradually ebbed away.

On the 10th/22nd of July 1848 he gathered his wife and children together round his bed, and after reading the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel took leave of them, exclaiming 'Lord Jesus, I am coming,' and breathed his last, leaving his widow and young children to the loving care of the Saviour he had so faithfully served. His name and memory was so revered among the poor and the peasants that they crossed themselves when they mentioned his name, as if he had been a Russian saint. As late as 13th February 1899 Charles Bell wrote to the Rev. Mr. Key in the following terms, recalling the days of his early youth:

'When my father of blessed memory died on the 10th July (O.S.)

1848, I knew that Miss Schofield was then staying at the Eastwicks, and watched the solemn procession of his coffin being carried shoulder high by his devoted workmen all the way from our home at Alexandroffsky to the vault of the British and American Chapel at St. Petersburg before the funeral took place from that church to Grafskoi (now Czarskaya) Slavanka, near Pavlosky. I walked, as his eldest son and chief mourner, close to the head of his coffin, and saw as I passed the enclosed summer-house (*besetka*) at Messrs. Harrison and Eastwicks, near the bridge on the high road, that Sarah B. Schofield was there with her friends showing their great sympathy with us under our bereavement. (Sarah was a niece of Rev. T. S. Ellerby, and was staying with him, acting as governess to his three young daughters, Lucy, Alice, and Emily.)

'During 1848/9 I still continued my engineering apprenticeship at Alexandroffsky under my father's successor, Mr. Philip Boardman, but in 1850 old General Alexander Wilson, who was the Director of both Alexandroffsky and Colpino works, died. He took a great personal interest in our family after my father's death, and thought it would be for my future advantage to complete my practical mechanical and engineering training at the Colpino works under Mr. James Johnston. Our family was allowed for many years to retain our home undisturbed at Alexandroffsky. I was lodged with Russian families at Colpino, as near as possible to the works, and had Mrs. Johnston and her sister, Mrs. Muirhead, to look after my comforts. My health broke down from rapid overgrowth at the age of twenty in 1851, when I was sent away to Cupar, Fifeshire, my father's native town, to live some months in the house my father had provided for his three sisters.'

Charles Bell remained with his aunts about six weeks, passing through Edinburgh on the day that Sir Walter Scott's monument was unveiled. He then went to London to the great Exhibition of that year, and returned to St. Petersburg by the SS. *Victoria*, Captain Kruger. He was offered a situation in the office of Mr. Archibald Merrilees through Mr. Merrilees having observed his fine handwriting. In 1856 General Wilson's successor let his mother the Government farm on favourable terms, and a Yorkshire farmer, Mr. Stickney Hoe, was engaged as steward and to train David Bell, junior, who had intended becoming a farmer.

David Bell occupied that farm fifty years. He married Emma

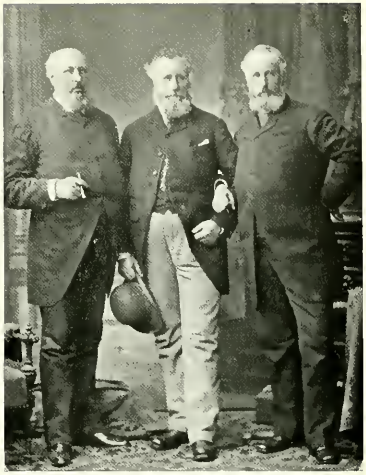
SARAH BELL
(First Wife)

CHARLES BELL
(1831-1915)

SARAH BELL

CHARLES BELL

CHARLES BELL AND INGEBORG BELL



CHARLES BELL, DAVID BELL, AND JAMES BELL

INGEBORG BELL

JOHN BELL

ARCHIBALD JENKINS

ALICE INGEBORG JENKINS AND CHILD

CHARLES BELL, JR.

EDITH INGEBORG BELL

MRS. MAXWELL, EDNA HALL, AND DAUGHTER

EDNA HALL AND DAUGHTER

LUCY BELL MAXWELL

Hughes and left two daughters: Lily, who married Captain Tudeer of Helsingfors; and Florence, who married Henry Pearson of Smolensky near St. Petersburg.

In 1857 Mr. Charles Bell married Miss Sarah B. Schofield at the house of her uncle, Richard Bealey, Radcliffe, Manchester.

James Bell became a merchant in Moscow and married Miss Lucy Ann Weddell of Berwick-on-Tweed. James Bell was very successful as a merchant in Moscow, and retired after making his two sons, Frederick and Henry, his partners and successors. Coming to Britain with his two daughters, Olga and Ada, he settled at Southborough. On his first return voyage to Russia to visit his sons he became a victim in the tragic wreck of the SS. *Berlin* off the Hook of Holland in February 1907.

Mrs. Ann Bell died at St. Petersburg on 28th October 1877, aged seventy-three.

John Bell emigrated to Sydney, N.S.W., and became a homeopathic practitioner there. He married Miss Mary Anderson and died in 1870 without issue.

In 1867 Charles Bell left the firm of Muir and Merrilees and came to Britain, first staying at Brighton for his health, afterwards coming to Glasgow, where he carried on business till he retired about 1897. His wife, Sarah Bell, died in 1887. He married, a second time, in 1892, Ingeborg, youngest daughter of Peter Rasmussen of Slagelse, Denmark. His two children, Charles and Alice Ingeborg, were born in 1893 and 1896. Charles Bell, junior, married on 10th September 1914, Miss Edith Ingeborg Jensen of Copenhagen.

Charles Bell died on 28th February 1915 at Stirling, in his eighty-fourth year, after being an invalid for eleven years.

His daughter, Alice Ingeborg Bell, married, in April 1917, Archibald Jenkins, solicitor, Stirling. In June of that year Mr. Jenkins joined the Royal Garrison Artillery and was stationed at 'The Castle,' Broughty Ferry. In July 1918 he took influenza, and died of pneumonia on the 12th of that month. On 9th February 1918 their child, Inge Lilias, was born.

Isabella Bell, the eldest daughter of David Bell, was born in 1830 and married Charles Smith, a merchant in St. Petersburg, and had a numerous family. Several of their daughters married Russians, and we have lost touch with the family and their descendants.

Lucy Ann Bell, the youngest child of David Bell, married, as his third wife, David Maxwell, manager in Russia for Messrs. Hubbard and Co., Ltd., London, at their Spasky and Petroffsky print and cotton mills near St. Petersburg. His two daughters by his former marriage were Emma, who became Mrs. Bate Thornton, and Maud now Mrs. Ketley. Mrs. Maxwell, who is alive and suffering great privations in Petrograd, has had ten children: (1) Edith, who was married to Tom Harper Hall, now of London; (2) James Maxwell, who has after many years obtained his father's position as head of Messrs. Hubbard and Co.'s Spasky and Petroffsky mills, has bravely remained at his post through the war and terrible revolutions which have occurred in that distressed empire, and has suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Bolsheviks; (3) Alice, who married a German, Rudolph A. Hartig, and died in Finland in 1913; (4) Lucy, who is at present residing in London, and whose portrait we reproduce; (5) Annie, who remains at Petrograd and suffers hardships with her mother there; (6) Daisy, who married the Rev. William Orr, sometime minister of the Congregational Church at Petrograd, who now resides at Rothesay; (7) Elsie, who married Hans Herberz; (8) Edna, who married Charles Hill, at present resides in London; (9) Harry, who was in business in Petrograd but is now on military service at Archangel; (10) Arthur, an architect in London. Portraits of Mrs. Maxwell and her daughter, Mrs. Hill, and child are reproduced.

I am indebted to W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Norroy King of Arms, for the heraldic coat of arms and this extract from the Records of the Heralds' College:

'Richard Call of Backton in com. Norff. Esqr. marr. to his ffirst wyffe Margery Daughter to Sr. John Paston of Paston in com. Norff. Knight and had Issue John Sonne and hair, Willm. Second Sonne a ffryer mynor, Richard third Sonne.

'After the said Richard marr. to his second wyffe Margery daught. to Andrew Trollopp and had Issue, John ffourth sonne, Andrew ffifte Sonne. Andrew Call of Edingthorpe in com. Norff. gen. ffyft Sonne of Richard marr. the daughter of Drake and had Issue Richard, John and Willm. obier. Willm. Sonne and heir, Cycellie marr. to Willm. Spencer of Heningham in com. Norff. gen. Willm. Call of Edingthorpe in com. Norff. gen. Sonne and Heir of Andrew marr. Susan Daughter of Willm. Tyllington of Hyldolweston in com. Norff. gen. and had Issue

JAMES BELL AND FAMILY, MOSCOW

DAVID MAXWELL AND FAMILY

Willm. Sonn and heir, Andrew obyt. Gyles Second Sonne, Thomas third Sonne, Susan marr. to Nycholas Brane of Lodden in com. Norff., Prudence marr. to Thomas Guddinge of Burlingham in com. Norff., Judyth marr. to Willm. Smith of Lodden in com. Norff., Mary marr. to Willm. Worttes of Barton in com. Norff., Mary unmarr. Willm. Call of Edingthorpe in com. Norff. gen. Sonne and Heir of Willm. marr. Anne daughter of Willm. Worttes of Backton in com. Norff., and hath Issue Richard Sonne and heir, Willm. second son, Andrew third son, Susan.'

Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London (c. 15, p. 3).

(Sgd.) W. A. Lindsay, Norroy.

18*th November* 1919.

We have not made any searches regarding the Cornwall family, but we here insert the following from Gilbert's *Historical Survey of Cornwall*, vol. i. p. 576:

CALL OF WHITEFORD

'The family of Call is said to have been originally of Saxony, three brothers of which came into England about the end of the eighth century. From one of these descended the clan of MacCalls in Scotland, another settled in Norfolk, where his descendants continued until the beginning of the last century (seventeenth), and the third settled in Cornwall. The latter branch chiefly resided in the parish of Camborne, its two principal residences being Rosewarne and Crane. They also possessed considerable landed property in Devon and Cornwall. Their property became much reduced during the Civil Wars by their attachment to the Royal interests; it was at last nearly annihilated. In the early part of the eighteenth century the family lived at Launcells near Stratton, through the marriage of John Call with Sarah Mill, the heiress of an ancient family of that place. John Call, their eldest son, went to India, 1750, and became a famous military engineer, held various important offices, returned to England in 1770. On 21st June 1791 he was created a Baronet. In 1784, 1790, and 1796 he was M.P. for Callington. He died 7th March 1801, much lamented for his extreme goodness and generosity, etc.

'(1) William Pratt, his eldest son, 2nd Bart., married Hon.

Louisa Forbes, daughter of George, 4th Earl of Grenard. (2) George, second son, had his seat at Vacy, Cornwall; (3) the eldest daughter married a son of Benjn. Bathurst, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich; (4) Louisa married Matthew, 5th Lord Aylmer; (5) Frances married Charles, son of Sir Wm. Cunningham, Bart.; (6) Catherine married Daniel M'Kinnon, a General in the Army.

'Arms. Crest. Motto.

'Chief seat: Whiteford, near Callington, Cornwall.'

From *Complete Baronage*, ed. by G. E. C., vol. v. p. 272:

'Sir Willm. Pratt Call, 2nd Baronet, married secondly Georgina Augusta, daughter of Augustus Berkeley, 4th Earl of Berkeley. He died 1851, aged seventy.'

'Sir William Berkeley Call, 3rd Bart., only son and heir, born 10th May 1815, married Laura Emma, youngest daughter of Charles Wright Gardiner of Whitchurch, Oxon. He died 1864, aged forty-nine,' etc.

'Sir Willm. Geo. Montagu Call, 4th Bart., only son and heir, born 6th February 1849, married Marie Valentine, daughter of Capt. Mauleon of Anjou. He died s.p. October 1903, aged fifty-four, when the Baronetcy became extinct. His widow living 1905,' etc.

Betham's (Rev. Willm.) *Baronetage of England*, published 1804, vol. iv. p. 227:

'Call of Whiteford, Cornwall.

'Their property . . . nearly annihilated by their attachment to the royal cause during the Civil Wars of Charles I. which equally ruined the other branch of the family settled in Norfolk, and now wholly extinct. Nicholas Call and eight of his sons were active in the defence of Lynn against Oliver Cromwell, who meant to have executed the father, but he escaped the night before, and fled into Holland.'

And now my work is done. Amidst pressure of all kinds I have, during the past two years, put together in a crude form my notes on this interesting family, and if they afford any entertainment and profit to the recipient of this volume, my object has been gained. The work

is not published, but only printed and presented to relatives and private friends.

To those who have assisted me or supplied me with information I offer my heartfelt thanks. To Miss Schrader, Record Searcher, 57 Chancery Lane, London, who helped me by searching the public records in London, Norfolk, and elsewhere, prepared the Index and assisted me in revising my proofs, I specially tender my thanks for her able and invaluable help. I am indebted to Mr. Frederick Johnson, archivist, Norwich, for searching the local records and supplying me with copies of wills and other documents. I am indebted to Miss Short, Berwick-on-Tweed, for lending me family portraits to reproduce, and to Mrs. Ingeborg Bell, Stirling, for allowing me to copy a large portion of her notes on the Manners and Bell families taken down by her from information obtained from her late husband, Mr. Charles Bell, and also for lending me family portraits to copy. To others who have assisted me in this way I also tender my thanks. Among these I may mention Dr. Davidson, 35 Welbeck Street, London; Mrs. Jeans, Watford; and my sister. From Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, M.A., Alnwick, and Mr. H. M. Wood, F.C.A., Sunderland, I have received local information and notes from parish registers, etc.

Buskingburn, Coldingham; and
3 Abbotsford Crescent, Edinburgh.
25th December 1919.

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Printed by T. and A. Constable, Printers to His Majesty
at the Edinburgh University Press